

## Greens give MIT \$2million

By Mike McNamee

President Jerome B. Wiesner this week announced the presentation of \$2 million in gifts to the Institute by Cecil H. and Ida M. Green, long-time benefactors of MIT.

The gifts, in the form of two separate grants of \$1 million each, will be used to help support the new Division for Study and Research in Education, and for the establishment of fellowships aimed expressly at female graduate students.

The grant for the DSRE will be used to help establish several new programs in the Division, which was created this year to sponsor interdisciplinary research in teaching and education. The endowment is the first to be established for the new division, according to its director, Professor of Mathematics William T. Martin.

Financial assistance for entering women graduate students will be the first goal of the Ida M. Green Fellowships, according to Dean Irwin Sizer of the MIT Graduate School. "There is a very grave need to do something for graduate women students," Sizer told *The Tech*. "These fellowships will help us to compete for the best women applicants."

Wiesner, in separate statements relating to the two gifts, cited them as "an exceedingly generous expression of confidence in this new venture [DSRE]," and "the latest in a long series of major leadership contributions Mr. and Mrs. Green have made to MIT."

### Three programs planned

The DSRE, Martin told *The Tech*, is planning to use the contribution from the Greens for three specific programs immediately:

1) Establishing two lectureships in education for

post-doctoral staff members;

2) Establishing a program for mid-career rotation, allowing persons to address educational questions relating to their specialty for a period of time; and

3) Setting up a program of distinguished faculty associates to visit the Division and provide input for shaping its future growth.

"These programs all have the common denominator," Martin stated, "of moving new people, and therefore new ideas, into the work of the Division." New uses for the money, Martin added, will be found as DSRE and its work progressed. "This first endowment will allow us to move with more dispatch on some programs that we have been wanting to go forward on."

## Front door nameplates stolen from fraternities

By Bill Conklin

At least twelve MIT fraternities have been vandalized in the past week.

Since last Friday night, the front door nameplates of at least twelve houses (see picture) have been stolen, and a thirteenth attempt was apparently made.

Captain James Oliveri of Campus Patrol said that only one house, Sigma Nu, had contacted him.

"This sounds like something some BU fraternities pulled about five or six years ago," he commented. "They had a sort of a challenge to see how many they could get."

Members of Beta Theta Pi, one of the fraternities hit, saw three adult males, possibly college students, running away from their house after an apparent attempt to take their

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*The Tech* received this photo anonymously late Thursday, with the following caption typed on the back: "Fraternity signs, anyone? (Not pictured: PiKA, DKE, No. 6)."



Prof. Myron Wiener of Political Science

Photo by David Tenenbaum

## Wiener is appointed head of PoliSci dept

By Mike McNamee

Professor Myron Wiener of Political Science will be appointed head of that department, to take effect July 1, 1974.

Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences Harold Hanham announced Tuesday that he would recommend Wiener to the Executive Committee of the MIT Corporation to fill the post vacated by Professor Eugene Skolnikoff in October.

The announcement, made in a letter addressed to faculty members in the department, specified that Wiener's appointment would be for a three-year period with possibility of renewal. This, Hanham stated would probably become policy of the department in the future as part of an "internal reorganization designed to share the administrative load more equitably among the faculty."

Sources in the department told *The Tech* that "no one else was seriously considered for the post" of department head during the five-month-long selecting process. Hanham stated in his letter that it was "plain that Myron Wiener's appointment would be received with general acclaim."

Skolnikoff, when contacted by *The Tech*, stated that he was "very pleased" at Wiener's upcoming appointment. The former department head, who also heads the Center for International Studies in the Political Science Department, stepped down last fall to devote more time to research and his work at CIS.

### Emphasis on Public Service

"The most important thing in the department in the next few years will be curricular development," Wiener told *The Tech*. Administrative reorganization would also be considered when the Executive Officer, Associate Professor Harvey Sapolsky steps down from that post in June, Wiener added.

The prospective department head stated that he saw the department as serving three "basic constituencies": its own graduate students; its own undergraduate majors; and "the majority of MIT students who

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## Streaking: a new intercollegiate sport?

By Norman D. Sandler

For years, people have been exposing themselves in dark doorways, exhibiting themselves on the beaches and stripping their clothes to protest a variety of issues.

However, "au naturel" is finally in, with the acceptance of streaking as a national collegiate pastime. What began a month ago as isolated cases on several campuses in different parts of the country has now grown into a major intercollegiate competition across the nation.

The Baker House Streaking Society, formed by Charlie Bruno '74, launched MIT into the streaking competition last Sunday, when exactly at midnight 15 male members of the organization ran from Baker, around Kresge Auditorium, and back to Baker, in slightly less than two minutes.

Since the midnight streak of the Baker House 15, there have been two streaks through 26-100, one while an 8.02 lecture was in progress and the other while Prof. Hans Lukas Teuber was lecturing his 9.60 class Tuesday evening.

### The National Scene

On the basis of reports filed with *The Tech* from around the nation, it is apparent that streaking is quickly taking hold as the greatest thing since goldfish — another activity which was quite popular at MIT.

The accepted national streaking record until the middle of this week was held by students at North Carolina State University, where some 208 students ran around in the buff. However, the University of Missouri at Columbia was the first school to top the 208 record on Tuesday night, when an estimated 600 students streaked together in the Missouri college town.

The streaking epidemic spread west last week, as the activity took hold at Missouri and a number of other midwest schools. One student in St. Louis reported that the activity was growing stronger

toward the end of the week, with streaking incidents having taken place at St. Louis University, several smaller colleges in the area, and even at the Patricia Stevens School of Modeling.

In the warm climate of the California, streaking and other similar activities have been occurring in scattered locations for about a year. One student at Stanford told *The Tech* that streaking is on the increase there, although there have been no mass streaks. However, that doesn't mean that Stanford students are not interested in breaking streaking records. One group plans to set a new record for the nation's longest streak, by going from Palo Alto to San Jose, a distance of about 11 miles.

Stanford streakers are also reportedly gearing up for a streak through a popular sex education course, which is set to begin at the start of the next term on April 1st. Some 2500 are registered for the course and several groups say they will be the first to streak through the class.

College administrators and local authorities have not quite decided how to handle the streaking situation. In St. Louis, two young men streaked through a police station. The officers on duty laughed as the pair ran through the office.

In New Haven, Conn., three Yale students streaked up Broadway during rush hour last Friday — behind another student in a track suit who was carrying a torch. The three nude runners were brought before the university's executive committee and were officially reprimanded for damaging the image of Yale.

Meanwhile, MIT officials have issued no opinion on streaking, except to warn streakers that they may be subject to prosecution if they leave MIT property. Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Kenneth Browning said there have been few real problems with the Baker House Streaking Society, although he warned that students involved in future midnight streaking sessions should be aware of the possible consequences.



MIT streaker with slide rule.

Photo by Tom Klimowicz

## Police Blotter

Police Blotter is a weekly compilation of Campus Patrol activities on and off the MIT campus. Items for the Blotter are selected by the Patrol.

3/1/74

Report of the larceny of 10 Speed Huffy Bicycle from the bike rack at Building 1. This locked bicycle was stolen sometime between 9:00am and 2:05pm this date.

Report of gas siphoning from a car parked on the second level of the East Garage. This took place sometime between 2:00pm, 3/2/74 and 2:45am, 3/3/74.

3/3/74 - 1:10am

Apprehension and subsequent arrest of a car thief. Subject was observed breaking into a car on Memorial Drive and was charged with attempted larceny of a motor vehicle and possession of burglarious tools. Investigation revealed that the subject is currently on probation for attempted larceny of a motor vehicle and is also awaiting trial on an armed robbery charge.

3/4/74

Report of larceny of a 4-speed Helyett bicycle from bike rack at Building 37. A witness observed the theft and gave chase. Bicycle was put into a white automobile and fled the area. Massachusetts registration unknown.

3/4/74

Report of the larceny of cameras and accessories from Burton House. Complainant reports the theft of personal photographic equipment valued at over \$1000 from her room at Burton House. Complainant reports that at about 5:30 pm this date she responded to a knock on her door and was confronted by a person described as about 25 years, 5'11", slight bushy afro haircut, scar on left forearm, small beard, close shaven, wearing blue jeans, green T-shirt, long maroon overcoat, and very polite. He asked for directions to the House President's room and for permission to use her bathroom, which he was allowed to do. Upon his departure she discovered her property missing. Thief was last seen by her entering a vehicle on Memorial Drive and leaving the area. All Burton House residents to be notified regarding the method of operation.

3/4/74

Apprehension and arrest of wallet thief. Subject had been previously arrested by the Campus Patrol. Investigation revealed

that he is currently an escapee from the Boston State Hospital and that he is wanted on a Default Warrant for Larceny.

3/5/74

Patrol apprehends student involved in larceny from vending machine.

3/5/74 - 3:25 am

Arrest of a suspicious person in the Student Center. Investigation revealed he was wanted by Boston Police on a Default Warrant on a morals charge.

3/5/74 - 4:45 am

Arrest of a suspicious person at the Student Center, who had been given previous warnings to leave area. Given address as Norfolk, Virginia.

3/5/74

Attempted larceny of a motor vehicle. Vehicle was parked on the third level of the Hayward Street Garage. Entry gained via the driver's side window. Glove compartment ransacked. Steering wheel lock prevented theft.

3/6/74

Report of domestic problems at Eastgate Apartments Referred to Dean's Office.

## Wiener appointment to receive 'acclaim

(Continued from page 1)

are primarily scientists and engineers but who might need to know more about politics." In this latter category, Wiener included "a growing number of students... who are going into public service of one sort or another."

The department has been charged in the past with neglecting undergraduate students, especially political science majors, in favor of graduate students. Wiener attributed this to the fact that the department was originally a graduate school, and only added an undergraduate program after the graduate program was strong.

"I don't feel we neglect undergraduate majors," he stated. "We are a department that teaches both graduate and undergraduate students. We try

to do our best for both groups."

"If the new humanities requirement is approved, it will be a clear signal that we must devote more attention to undergraduates," Wiener stated. New additions to the curriculum in the last few years "are broadening our program," Wiener added.

### Minorities

The Political Science Department "makes a major effort," in Wiener's view, to attract minority applicants and faculty members. A recent report from the American Political Science Association showed that MIT's department has "more minority graduate students than any other political science department in the country," Wiener said. "I think we are active in encouraging minority admissions."

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## NOTES

\* Nominations for the Goodwin Medalist are now being accepted by the Dean of the Graduate School. Please submit the names of any candidates to Dean Irwin W. Sizer, Room 3-136, before Monday, April 1, 1974. Nominations may be made by any student or faculty member and submitted through the Head of the nominee's department, the Undergraduate Association, or the Graduate Student Council. The Goodwin Medal is awarded in recognition of conspicuously effective teaching by a graduate student who is either a Teaching Assistant or an Instructor. Further information may be obtained by calling extension 3-4869.

\* The Office of Dean for Student Affairs is now accepting applications from MIT graduate students for positions in the Faculty-Graduate Resident program of the Institute Housing system. The graduate resident position offers a very challenging but most rewarding opportunity for those who have a genuine interest in their fellow students, the process of education, and life on campus. Responsibilities include academic assistance in basic undergraduate subjects, counseling in personal or career oriented matters and stimulating and participating in interesting extracurricular activities. Although there are only a few formal requirements, experience in living on a university campus is considered valuable. Interested students may obtain more information from Miss Seelinger in

Room 7-133. Deadline for applications is March 15.

\* MIT's Student Summer Projects program is now accepting proposals for student-designed projects in community service or fieldwork in the Greater Boston area. Past experience in urban affairs is not necessary; both undergraduate and graduate students are encouraged to apply. Students selected will be awarded stipends of up to \$1200 for the summer, plus project expenses, if necessary. The deadline for proposals is April 12. For further information call Richard Pu (x3-1368) or Peggy Murrell (x3-1701).

\* An evening of sonatas for violin and piano and an announcement of a commemorative album of recordings will mark the 1974 Gregory Tucker Memorial Concert at 8pm Friday, March 8, in Kresge Auditorium at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. John Buttrick, pianist, and Eric Rosenblith, violinist - who were both musical colleagues of the late Professor Tucker - will present a program of music by Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms. The concert is sponsored by the MIT music section and will be open to the public free of charge.

\* Monday, March 11, 1974: VI-A Open House; opportunity for those interested in Course VI-A to meet informally with Company Representatives. Refreshments. 7:30 to 9:30pm, Mezzanine Lounge, Student Center.

\* The Executive Committee of the MIT Association of Student Activities has withdrawn recognition from the following organizations: Auto Hobby Shop, Classical Guitar Society, Numismatists Association.

\* Notice to students applying to law school for September, 1974. Please inform the Preprofessional Advising & Education Office (room 10-186, ex 3-4158) of the status of your application's. This information will be useful in advising future applicants to law school.

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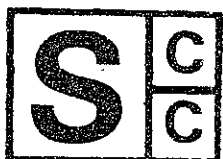
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# Public hearings planned on grades issue

Public hearings on the subject of grades and grading will be held early in April, according to Professor of Metallurgy Roy Kaplow, chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Grades.

The hearings will be used, according to Kaplow, "to float ideas that the committee has considered before a larger audience, and to get some idea of how students feel about these issues."

The committee, which has been meeting weekly since late October to consider grading and its role at MIT, felt that "it would not be wise to go to public meetings until we had a good idea of what we were talking about," Kaplow said.

"We don't expect to be surprised by any new ideas at the hearings," he continued. "We will have covered the ground pretty thoroughly by then. But

they will be useful in letting us gauge student and staff faculty sentiment."

**Too early to say**

Kaplow said that it was too early to tell what the committee would recommend to the faculty, but that it would try to report at the April meeting. "If the recommendations of the committee are to take effect in September, the faculty has to act on them by the May meeting," Kaplow explained. "That makes it almost a necessity to report to the faculty by April."

The committee, Kaplow stated, has been trying to determine what role grades play at MIT, how they should be changed, and how best to make the changes that they find are necessary. Questionnaires were sent out to department heads, asking them to evaluate the role

that grades play in their departments and how the grading system is used.

The committee also heard speakers from Dartmouth and Brown Universities, both of which have recently changed their grading systems.

"The information is coming in," Kaplow said. "We have heard a lot of good ideas from many people around the Institute, and have learned from the experiences at other schools."

**Credit not involved**

Kaplow stated that the broader question of the credit and unit system at MIT had not been discussed in detail by the committee. "Some people have suggested that the credit and grades systems be tied together as a means of evaluating student work," he said. "I'm not sure how far this idea will go, however."

The amount of change that might be caused by the committee's recommendations "is not at all clear," Kaplow said. The changes could range from redefinition of the meanings of the A-F grades currently used to an entirely new system. "We will make every effort to communicate to students the changes that we make," Kaplow added. "That's one reason the hearings are so important."

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TERM	COURSE	SUBJECT NUMBER	GRADE	UNITS	GRADE	UNITS	GRADE	UNITS	GRADE	UNITS	GRADE	UNITS	GRADE	UNITS	GRADE	UNITS	GRADE	UNITS	ACAD.
73-1		3.091	12P	8.01	12P	18.01	12P	21.011	9P	SEM 185	6P							51	
73-2		PHYS ED 21.945	COMP	8.02	12P	18.02	12P	18.023	4P	18.031	12P	21.012	9P	109					
74-1	17	PHYS ED	COMP	14.01	98	17.21	98	17.23	98	17.24	91	21.051							

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GRAD. A indicates approved subject for graduate degree.  
G indicates other subject accepted for graduate degree.

UNITS are the hours per week of both class and preparation during a regular term.  
CREDIT UNITS are the total number of units created toward a degree based on subjects having a final grade.

ACAD. column includes Probation; Disqualification; W-warned; R-refused; and MIT degrees in previous terms.

S - Grade for Advanced Standing Examination  
C - Grade for Completion of E or I.  
Grade explanation on reverse side.

*mdwells*  
Registrar

# UA ELECTIONS

will be held on Wednesday, April 10

To have your name placed on the ballot for:

- UAP/UAVP (two people run on one ticket)
- Class President (all classes)
- Class Executive Committee (all classes)
- Class Vice-President, Secretary/Treasurer (senior class only)

You must present petitions signed by 10% of the group involved (100 signatures for class officers, 400 for UA officers) to the UA office by 5:00pm, Friday, March 22. To pick up forms or for general information, call Terry in the UA office at x3-2696 or come by Room 401 in the Student Center.

## In Case of Insomnia —

## Finaid: Redistributing the wealth

By Storm Kauffman

The Student Financial Aid Office, in consultation with the administration, has decided to maintain the equity level for next year at this year's level of \$1750 (*The Tech*, March 1). For that, the 55% of the students who receive finaid can be thankful, but let's take a look at just what it means.

The equity level is that amount of the need which the student is expected to meet with a combination of term-time job and loan. Any need in excess of the equity level is supposed to be made up with a scholarship grant. Thus, if the Finaid Office figures that your need is greater than \$1750, you should receive the difference as a scholarship while you fulfill the equity with something like \$1000 loan and \$750 term-time income (variable).

Recently, the Finaid Office has acquired sufficient loan monies to permit students to take their job allocation in the form of loan. I realize that I don't have the charge-card mentality, but I shudder at the thought of adding another approximately \$3000 to a debt of \$4000 for the student plus whatever the parents have gone in hock for. I don't consider starting life with a \$7000 debt as beginning on a firm footing nor does it seem particularly appetizing. You owe your soul — granted, at reasonable interest rates — before you've even looked at a house or car.

Anyway, back to the average student. One of the snags in this apparently nice formula is the way to Finaid Office figures a student's need. While the equity level is not changing, their need formulas are.

The Office has recognized the elimination of youth fare discounts on airlines and will permit full-fare travel allowance. However, I still feel that permitting only two round trips home per year is insufficient (even I go home more than that). Granted foreign students (no travel allowance) and West Coast residents may limit themselves to going home for the summer and Christmas, but most students must go home at least once more (Spring vacation, Thanksgiving, etc.).

However, the Finaid Office is also increasing the amount of the contribution that it will expect from the parents and the student's summer income. This seems like the same inflation-style mentality that assumes the consumer has more money just because the price is higher, but I'm sure that the Finaid Office will do its usual equitable job of calculating parental and student shares.

Of course, the way next year's expenses are shaping up, it looks like the average cost of attending MIT next year will be a choking \$6150, that results from the known \$250 increase in tuition and an estimated \$250 hike in housing costs, but does not consider increases in food prices, books, etc. Looks like everyone will be hurting.

Why is the effort being made to maintain the equity level? (It will require a major input of money from somewhere in the Institute budget, probably unrestricted funds, although the tuition hike plus the extra 100 in the incoming class should help offset some of it.) Both the Finaid and Admissions offices have expressed a desire to bring our equity level in line with the other top schools to make it more competitive financially. The decision to maintain the equity level was, thus, not made entirely on the basis of making it easier for the students although Director of Student Financial Aid Jack Frailey has stated that easing the squeeze on students was the primary objective.

## Streaking and the constitutional crisis

By Norman D. Sandler

In case you haven't heard, April 1st has been set as the tentative date for an impeachment streak around the White House.

Thousands of college students from across the country will doff their robes at the northwest gate of the White House, run down Pennsylvania Avenue to 16th street, and streak around the White House.

The movement will, of course, be led by the Baker House Streaking Society, and the happening will be staged to force the President to come up from behind his towel and tell all.

At his second news conference in less than two weeks, President Nixon said Wednesday that he will come out from behind his towel and cooperate with the House Judiciary Committee, which is presently investigating his possible impeachment.

The announcement came less than one week after Nixon's former top aides were indicted for lying to a grand jury and obstructing justice by participating in the Watergate coverup. In addition to handing down the grand jury indictments in federal court last week, Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski turned over a suitcase of supplemental evidence to Judge John Sirica.

The suitcase contains evidence documenting the grand jury's findings of Nixon's personal involvement in the Watergate scandal coverup. United Press International, the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* all have carried source stories since last week indicating the evidence being held by Sirica implicates Nixon in the obstruction of justice. If correct, the evidence could figure prominently in the Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry.

In his news conference Wednesday night Nixon said he will turn over all tapes and documents which he originally gave to Jaworski's office, adding he will also submit to written interrogatories from the Judiciary Committee through his chief Watergate defense attorney James St. Clair.

Nixon flatly stated that if members of the impeachment panel did not believe

his submission of tapes and documentation to be acceptable he would agree to a personal meeting with Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., and ranking Republican Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich. If such a meeting takes place, Nixon says he will "answer questions under oath at the White House."

By scheduling one of Nixon's rare news conferences, the White House essentially has taken the offensive in trying to outrun the stigma of Watergate. In a sense the President is streaking... claiming he has nothing to hide, and convincing the American people that he is finally coming out "from behind his towel."

But he's not. He has reiterated his intention not to do anything that might "weaken the office of the presidency," a qualifying clause which in the past has been used to justify non-compliance with requests from investigatory bodies such as Jaworski's office and the Senate Watergate Committee.

Word of the contents of the "Sirica suitcase" has prompted the White House to concede on several points of cooperation with the House committee. If the evidence presented to Sirica does, in fact, show that Nixon was involved in the obstruction of justice, debate over what constitutes an impeachable offense would be a moot issue. As ABC's Tom Jarriel suggested at Wednesday's segment of "Nixon vs. The American People," a showing of criminality would make Nixon a target for impeachment, according to almost anyone's legal definition of the impeachment process.

Until the time the evidence being held by Sirica is either aired in a public forum or handed over to the House Judiciary Committee, Nixon will continue his streak from the Watergate investigation to the energy crisis ("— to the extent that it still is a crisis") in keeping the attention of the American people focused on the White House.

In order to divert interest in the indictment of seven top Nixon aides last week, (which gave at least tacit corroboration to the testimony of John Dean implicating Nixon in the obstruction of

## Female role models at MIT,

## where are they?

By Barb Moore

Since applications from prospective women students have increased by 93% over last year's applications, there is a growing concern that the higher number of women expected to enroll will intensify the already present problem of too few women in faculty roles.

There are approximately 32 women faculty members (including assistant, associate and full professors), and many women students would like to see that number increase, to provide more female role models with which they could identify.

As one freshman stated, "For 5.41 I had a female TA, and I think it helped me believe that I could do well in the course even though I'm not good in chemistry." Vera Kistiakowsky, professor of physics, agrees that "female role models are very important. I found it extremely helpful when I was in college to have women to identify with."

Mildred Dresselhaus, Professor of Electrical Engineering, views two roles for women faculty members. First, they can give the student an idea of her future position, and try to direct her into an interesting career. "There are certain professions which one can enter from MIT that are dead-end jobs. We want to warn women not to fall into that type job."

The most common examples of a dead-end job are the biological technician and the "computeress," according to Dresselhaus.

"We can also fill in the cracks in the educational process. We can help describe what it means to work in a field with few women," Dresselhaus continued.

Dresselhaus has been particularly active in soliciting summer jobs for women at MIT. One sophomore in Civil Engineering noted that, "I look at Millie Dresselhaus and see her helping women in Electrical Engineering and wonder why there is no one to help in my department."

"There aren't many of us around, and we have to divide our time," Dresselhaus explained. "So we just don't have much time to work for a good cause." She notices good response to her job inquiries, and has been successful in her search so far. "I start out by saying that they can do something good for MIT, and most employers react favorably."

However, there are far too few concerned professors who care about the position of women at MIT. Many departments have not hired any women onto their faculties, despite serious efforts by the administration for affirmative action.

(Please turn to page 5)

justice) the White House let it be known that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (remember him? he's the former Harvard professor turned international saviour) has ended the Arab oil embargo.

In the weeks to come Americans may find there is plenty of gasoline; at least enough to satisfy their former energy-consuming habits. At that time the attention of the electorate will be put to the ultimate test: will people be concerned about the contents of Sirica suitcase? Or will the end of the energy crisis bring with it in a perceived end to the crisis in government?

Only the highest streaker in the land knows the answers to these and other important questions. Like thousands of other streakers across the nation, he says he "has nothing to hide." However, he does, he has been, and he will continue to do so, until Nixon is forced to drop the final bombshell of his administration. And that's the one that will clear the way for the Gerald Ford's to begin moving into the White House.

Continuous News Service

# The Tech

Since 1881

Vol. XCIV, No. 9

March 8, 1974

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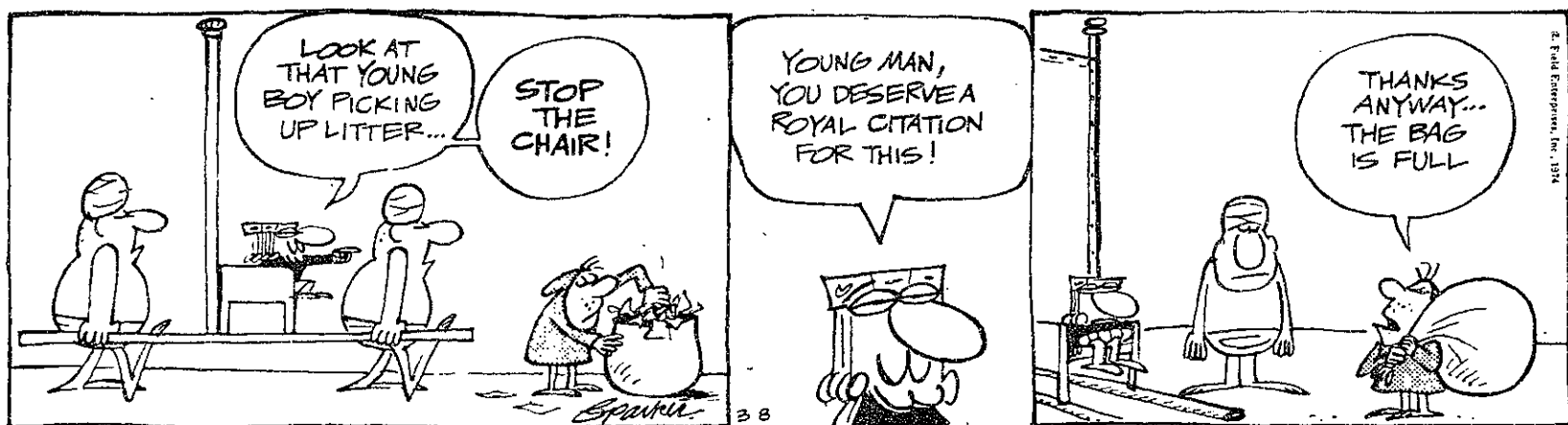
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THE WIZARD OF ID

by Brant parker and Johnny hart



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in The Boston Globe



## Women are a minority— about 3% of the faculty

(Continued from page 4)

As Kistiakowsky explains, "You can urge the departments to hire women, and insist that they really do look, but what can you do when the department comes up with no qualified women, call them liars?"

Kistiakowsky feels that "the problem at MIT is that you have a lot of departments without many women in the profession. This is not like Harvard where you have a lot of humanities courses that have upwards of 30% women in the field."

Why, though, does MIT have no women faculty (at any level of professor) in the math and chemistry departments? Surely there are some qualified women in the field. According to Kistiakowsky, approximately 6% of the mathematicians and 7% of the chemists in the US are female.

"If you look at it purely statistically, there are quite a few departments with enough women," continued Kistiakowsky. "But what about those of us who know of no females in our departments?"

There are approximately 930 faculty members at MIT, out of which there are a mere 32 women (3.5%). Of this 32, approximately 65% are at the assistant level, which implies many recent appointments. With estimates of the number of women to enter in the class of '78 at about 200, nearly 15% of the undergraduate enrollment at MIT will be women next year.

The effort on the part of a few faculty and students have created the desired increase in the number of women attending MIT, and the departments should at least match that effort, and hire much needed women faculty members.

## Letter to The Tech

### Humanities

To the Editor:

Your two reports on the Faculty's Humanities discussion (*The Tech*, Feb 22, Mar 1) are generally very fair. There are two important omissions, however.

1) While it's true that many faculty (not just from Humanities) find the proposed new requirement a rather empty vessel making a lot of sound, almost all of us welcome *some* broadening of the requirement, especially for sophomores. The trouble is that what the Deans' proposal appears to offer with the right hand it starts taking back with the left, by insisting on retaining some sort of freshman-sophomore pig-pen. The amendments we shall present to the faculty on March 20 do away with that discrimination *altogether*. Humanities classes go better with the years mixed. And why shouldn't a student enjoy an Introduction to Music in his or her last term?

Surely no one thinks MIT can or even should *complete* a person's education, least of all in humanities. Advanced courses, that obviously need prerequisites, can continue to specify them, without getting tangled in catalogues.

2) You are misleading about "historical content." You imply that some of us want *all* humanities to be concerned with that, and with that exclusively. In fact we are talking only about the distribution subjects (three of the eight "Humanities" required), and asking simply that these involve the students in *some* confrontation with other times and places, if only to get some perspective on our own world. It's easy to get closed-in at MIT, and a rational, well-taught Humanities curriculum is an obvious place (not the only one) to stay aware of that fact.

The Deans have stumbled, like everyone else, against the impossibility of devising a foolproof definition of Humanities. You might say that every subject taught here has human implications at some level; should it therefore count as a humanities subject? We have to be prepared to say that some things are more humanistic than others, and those things need particular safeguarding at MIT. To throw in the towel like the Deans and propose that anything goes, is a denial of our educational responsibility — a posture that it's hard to believe a self-respecting MIT Faculty is willing to endorse at this point in our social history.

Murray Biggs

Department of Humanities

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## monday: sensationalism or art?

By Greg Saltzman

The substitution of vulgar trash for wit and intellect seems to be a contagious disease among MIT student newspapers. This dread disease has claimed its second victim within a month, the victim this time being the March 4 issue of *monday*.

The front page displayed an article on "streaking" which was accompanied by three revealing photographs of the virtually nude "streakers." I doubt that the page had any "redeeming social importance," much less artistic value, unless one would include the increased attention that *monday* received as a result.

Then there was a most artistic article entitled "getting stoned." The article discussed a method of getting "good and stoned with no hassle." An attendant cartoon explained the method for the semi-literate.

*Monday* (which, paradoxically enough,

calls itself "a thursday publication") was further debased by flagrant commercialism. A page three article on wine, which featured an interview with the manager of a wine store, stressed the importance of buying wine from a trustworthy wine merchant. To suggest whom that trustworthy wine merchant might be was a prominent page four advertisement, bearing the name of the very same wine store mentioned in the article on page three.

*Monday* also found space to run an ad for a pornographic movie being shown in Boston. Yet "mit's artspaper" failed to provide any publicity for an artistically outstanding film, Sergei Eisenstein's *Potemkin* that was to be shown at MIT by the humanities department two days after the issue was published. Had *monday's* staff looked in the *Tech Talk* calendar,

they would have seen *Potemkin* among the movies listed.

In that same calendar were numerous other items which an "artspaper" might legitimately cover, either in reviews, or in advance publicity articles. Among these items were six concerts, two plays, and three new visual exhibits. None were mentioned in *monday*.

Finally, to add to *monday's* intellectual appeal, the back page had three comic strips (or, as "mit's artspaper" termed them, "comix"). It was, perhaps, an appropriate way to conclude such a publication.

It was bad enough that such rubbish was published. Worse still, however, was that by calling itself "mit's artspaper," *monday* has given the decidedly false impression that the arts do not exist at MIT.

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# New EE head Davenport discusses

(Paul Schindler, The Tech Contributing Editor, recently discussed with Professor Wilbur Davenport, newly appointed head of the Electrical Engineering department, his plans for his own future and that of the department. Portions of that interview are printed here. — Editor).

**The Tech:** Why is EE the largest department in the Institute?

**Davenport:** History. Two kinds of history. One is that the department, certainly since I've been around, has been remarkably flexible in terms of the intellectual areas that it has gotten into. In a number of these areas it has been a national leader.

What attracted many of our graduate students was the range of different things going on in the department. Talking with a number of undergraduates at the time of decision — when they are choosing a department — that seemed important to them too.

The other issue mentioned by undergraduates is the fact that this is a "good teaching department."

**The Tech:** Do many universities use junior faculty as department heads?

**Davenport:** I know very few universities that have really junior faculty as department heads. The cases I have seen make me somewhat uneasy about it.

The criteria that most universities use for promotion and certainly tenure are somewhat different from the criteria that you need for a department head.

Promotion and tenure tends to be focused on the person's intellectual abilities, his creative abilities in the field. Sometimes the measure is research, sometimes publication, sometimes performance in an engineering context. But its still intellectual creative performance you're looking for in a university that is research based in technology and science, as MIT is.

The role of a department head, unless it's just a facade, is a role that has something to do with the question of how to get along with people who are your intellectual peers and many of whom are different ages than you are — some older, some younger. This is related to the ability to teach, but it has some

very different kinds of questions.

The personal characteristics that a department head has to have to do that are not really the same ones you need for teaching. Nor are they really the same as you need for research.

**The Tech:** How heavy is the EE teaching load?

**Davenport:** As much as possible, our faculty is involved, every member, in undergraduate teaching, graduate teaching, thesis research, and personal research. That may not all be done at the same time. A number of our faculty may teach an undergraduate subject one term and a graduate subject the next term. That's a fairly standard pattern. There are a few members of the department who, for various reasons, will concentrate at either the graduate level or undergraduate level.

The reasons are many. Sometimes a person may just do a substantially better job at one level or the other. Or, the person might be involved in the major renovation, say of an undergraduate core subject, and might concentrate on that full-time, as far as teaching is concerned, for several years.

On the average, we would like to have our faculty work on both undergraduate and graduate teaching. We feel very strongly as a department that there should not be a graduate faculty separate and distinct from the undergraduate faculty.

**The Tech:** Why is EE a good teaching department? Do other department's resent EE's breadth?

**Davenport:** I'm sure they do. Human beings being what they are, I would be surprised if there wasn't some. On the other hand, again history comes into it. If you look back and ask why certain individuals came into the department, you have to look at the Institute picture at that time. You then realize that many people came into our department, because the particular part of their field they were interested in was being done in our department and not elsewhere at the time.

I came here first as a graduate student and a TA, so I've been involved in teaching here as long as I've been on campus. It was certainly impressed on me when I came here that the department considered it important that I be



Photos by Tom Vidic and David Tenenbaum

involved in undergraduate teaching and counseling. The people that were the department head and the undergraduate office when I first arrived here took that position, and every department head and executive office I've dealt with since I arrived took the position that that was something important for to do as a member of the teaching staff.

## "Social engineering"

**The Tech:** Would you like to see students in Electrical Engineering working at co-op jobs that are social or political as well as electrical?

**Davenport:** If I thought they would learn something from it and contribute to it, I would say absolutely, even if it is not directly related.

That's probably one of the strongest feelings I have. If you ask the next question: how to implement that, you face other questions. How do you make the overall educational system at the undergraduate level something that achieves your objectives and still doesn't cost itself out of existence?

There's a lot of rhetoric around the country about the use of technology in education. I think we have a lot to learn. I do not think it is true that anyone, either here or elsewhere in fact knows a good way, let alone the best way to use technology in education. I think we have to — we must experiment.

The question we have to face is: what is the best way to attack the presentation of the technical material that we want our stu-

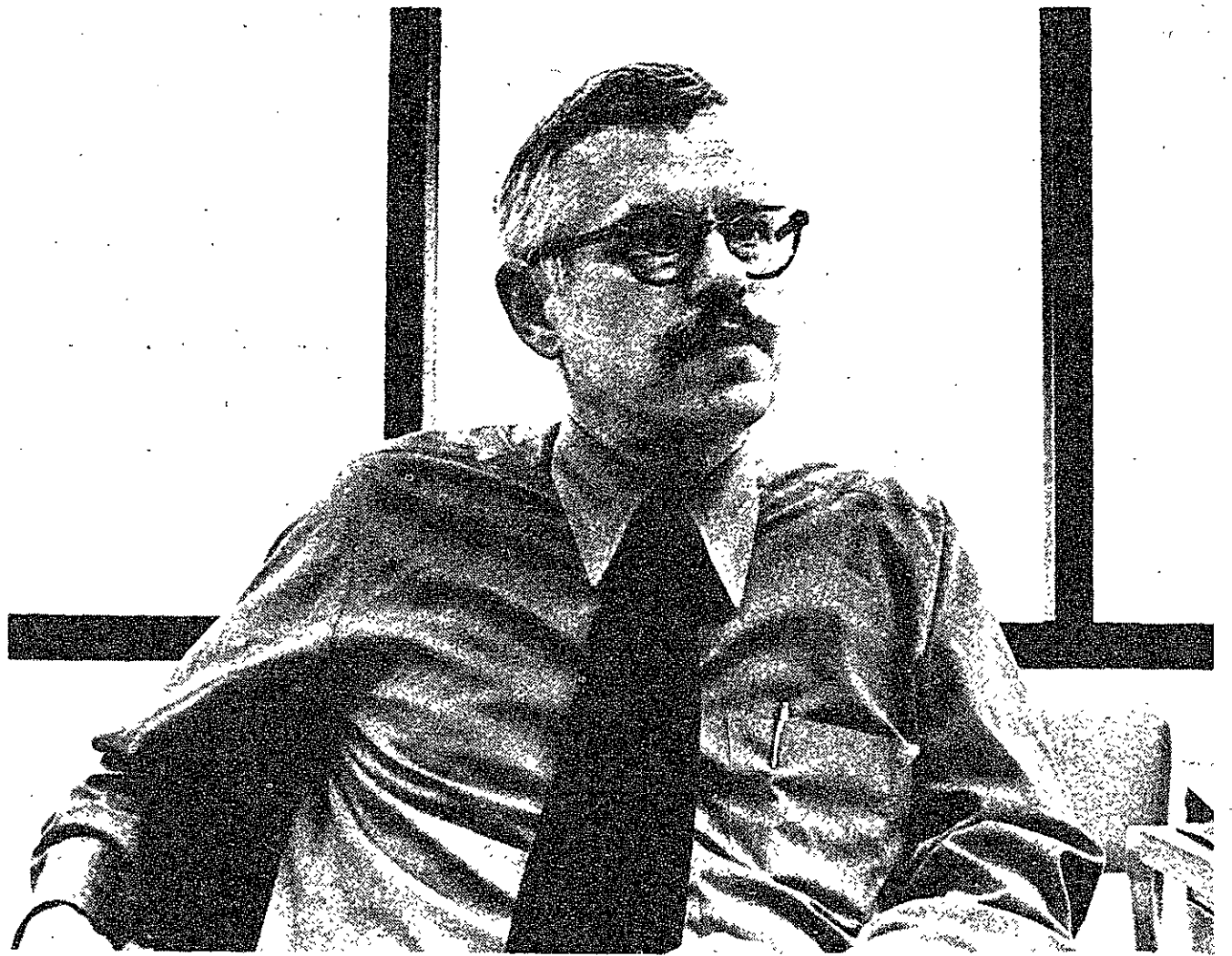
dents to get, at the same time giving them some experience at making use of some of the other ideas they should be getting out of their education, ideas about the human side of engineering, and the world they live in.

**The Tech:** Can the human side of engineering be more than a slogan? Will the faculty teach it?

**Davenport:** The simple answer is yes. The reason I feel that way is that we have a very large department. That means a large number of faculty, and in order to accomplish the kind of thing we're talking about, you need a few faculty to get it started, to do a good enough job so that the faculty as a whole can look at it and get a feeling for what's been done, whether it

(Please turn to page 7)

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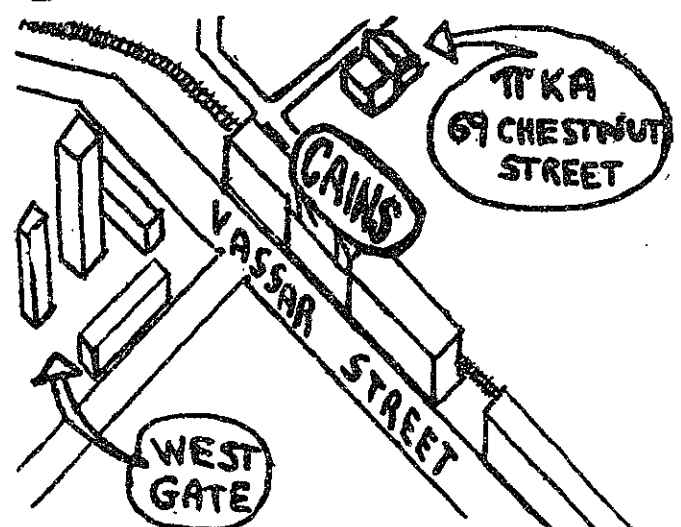
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# department, job



(Continued from page 6)

is worthwhile, and what needs to be done.

The prime problem is not to convince everyone to do it at once, but to find a few people who believe strongly enough to try to do something of value. We have such people.

## Comp Sci

*The Tech:* Is there still conflict between EE and computer science?

*Davenport:* You may remember that when I accepted the appointment that I said I was asking the department advisory committee to look into the question of the structuring and administration of the department. I would say that the fact that this is being done, and discussed openly in the department, indicates that people have changed their mode.

They're now focusing on "where do we go from here" in the context of having something to say in terms of the department's view of itself, the structure, the administration of the department. Most of the discussion seems to be at that level, at least the discussion that reaches me. I would hope, and the committee hopes, to come to some conclusions towards the latter part of the spring semester. Thus, if there are chances that we ought to implement, we can implement them at the start of the fall semester.

Very seriously, I asked the advisory committee to look at something and consider it seriously. I want their advice. I intend to take it seriously, and not to pre-empt their decision; I have leaned over backwards, perhaps too far, to avoid taking strong positions on a number of questions concerning the department's administration. The way the department is running now is essentially the way it has been running for the last several years. I don't want to make changes that might pre-empt the advisory committee.

*The Tech:* What do you think of a separate school of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science?

*Davenport:* That's a good question. It doesn't have a simple answer. I wish it did. It is explicitly one of the topics to be discussed and looked at by the advisory committee. I think certain things can be said though.

On the question of a school versus a department, and I only want to talk about our department, I think the situation is different for us. There is the question of external relations, and the question of internal relations.

In a very real way, I think that most of the internal relations can be handled, and their detailed effect on people within the department, are about the same whether you are a department or a school. More precisely, I can see how to structure the department so that internally it operates the way a school would. Conversely, I can see how to structure a school so it would operate internally the

other hand with the Dean, the Provost, and the President.

## Projections of growth

*The Tech:* What are the future growth areas in EE?

*Davenport:* It seems that the interaction of information processing and computer science with other fields that use the words control and communications: Transportation, medical services... is a collection of fields that needs to be worked

## EE vs computer science is under study. There may be changes by next spring.

way the department does. People can make either one work badly. You can get the benefits equally well in either case.

In terms of external relations — where does the department fit into the system at what level — these are different. There are real differences there — but whether they are substantive differences, that is, would it make any difference to the department, if it were a school, in terms of number of faculty or promotions, is hard to say.

The advisory committee intends to interview a number of people who can make comments on that above the departmental level.

The department's relations, over the years, have in fact been very good with the levels above it. Everybody would like to have more, I suspect.

With the information that we have at our fingertips to date I don't think you can say unambiguously that one is better than the other.

*The Tech:* If the committee advises you to ask to be a school, what might you do?

*Davenport:* First of all, I don't know what the report is going to be, in this sense. Remember we are talking about an advisory committee to the department heads. Since I have asked that committee to take the whole topic rather seriously and to be rather frank and blunt, I'm not sure — not knowing what the report will be — I'm not sure that the writers or the receivers would want it to be distributed publicly.

On the other hand, it is a publicly known group. Certainly, the conclusions of it must become known. However the conclusions come out, it would be my obligation to discuss it seriously, on the one hand with the advisory committee, and on the

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## Davenport surveys future of EE

(Continued from page 7)

changes of our views of the world, the way we look at it and describe it, have very often been coupled to what we can build, what we can work with — on that day we'll lose something important.

I'm not a computer scientist, but I have been around the periphery of the field for years, and it's very interesting to see how the views of what you can and can't do evolve with the state of the art in memory and devices. The change from relays to vacuum tubes to transistors to integrated circuits to large scale integrated circuits made profound changes in what you're willing to concede can be done. The change from core to active memory enables you to have relatively cheap very large memories and very fast devices. You suddenly find yourself thinking of things you want to do that you didn't think of before.

*The Tech:* What do you see ahead for the department?

*Davenport:* Some time ago, one of the things that disturbed me was that a number of our seniors got to graduation time and in fact didn't really know any of our faculty on a close basis. This breeds a certain feeling of panic at that time because of the question of getting references. I've also been concerned over a somewhat different issue, that while we have UROP and project labs, as well as an undergraduate thesis, those undergraduates who are not in the co-op program have a minimal contact with the doing of engineering, as opposed to the studying about the doing of engineering.

I would like to see our education get the students more involved with the doing of technical work. I am not talking just about the doing of home problems. I'm talking about getting into situations where part of the problem is the definition of the problem. Getting involved with problems where there isn't a

simple single answer, where there are a multiplicity of answers, and one of the things you have to do is to decide which of the solutions you want to go to. You have to start worrying about the boundary conditions of the problems. Sometimes they are technical, sometimes they are legal, sometimes they are social.

Take the cable TV business for example, I would like to see our students have hands on experience with that kind of thing. I would like them to be involved with other people working on problems, and people at all levels, from technician on up to professional.

## Frat door emblems taken

(Continued from page 1)

nameplate Friday night.

"We heard a noise and looked out the window," said Steve Beeler '77. "There were three guys running down the street." Several BTPI's gave chase, but could not catch the culprits.

By Monday morning, BTPI's nameplate was gone.

Of the houses not hit, most did not have a nameplate to be stolen. Only four fraternities reached had signs that were not touched.

Several nameplates are reportedly still missing from the BU raid five or six years ago. "At that time, someone was able to identify a car used to get away, and the car was traced to BU," stated Oliveri. "The BU police cooperated with us,

talking it up among their fraternities, and eventually five of the nameplates were returned."

No such lead has been found at this time, according to Oliveri, who plans to contact the BU police and notify them of the recent wave of thefts. "We've worked together on a number of things like this in the past," he commented. "We've helped them get a few flags back from MIT people."

Most of the houses reported little damage done, aside from the theft of the nameplates.

Of the other universities in the area that were contacted, none had received reports of thefts of a similar nature from their fraternities.

## INTERACTIVE LECTURES

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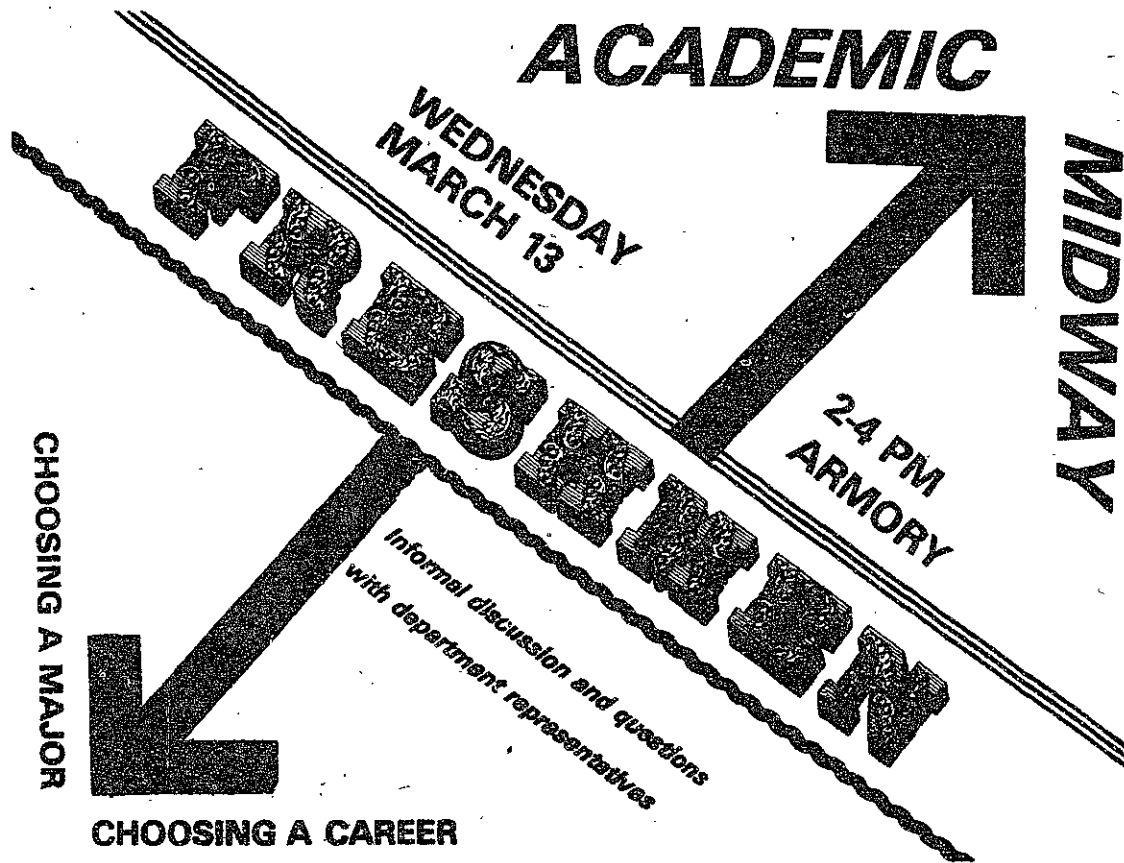


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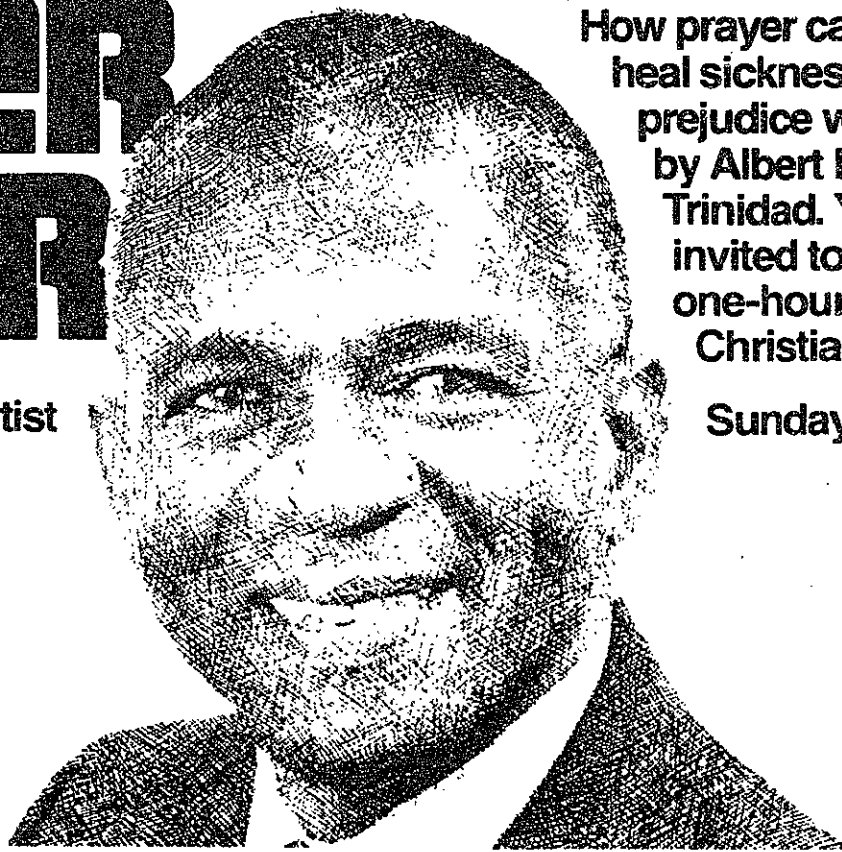
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Sunday, March 10, at 2:30



# the tech arts section



Jon Anderson



Steve Howe



Rick Wakeman

**YES**  
(see page 11)



Alan White



Chris Squire



# Kiss This

Mark Astolfi

Pro sports PR is getting to be a lot like political PR: the more a rumor is denied, the greater chance it has of being true. Consider the New England Whalers. Hartford Whalers? Connecticut Whalers? The Springfield Whalers? Well, whatever they'll be called next season, they're the Lame Duck Whalers until April 2, when Bob Schmertz officially moves his WHA franchise westward. There were many reasons, all understandable: poor attendance, resulting in losses totaling a cool two million; minor league press coverage, both of the team and the league; and a meager choice of Boston Garden dates, behind the Celtics, Bruins, and Braves. The plan in moving is this: playoff games for this season will be played out in East Springfield, Mass., at the Eastern States Exposition Hall (also known as the Springfield Coliseum). Then, next Fall, the Whalers will play home dates in Springfield until the Hartford Civic Center is ready. Schmertz estimates that 25 of the W's 39 home games will be played in Hartford next season, and obviously all in succeeding years. Some results of the long-denied move: WHDH radio has cancelled Whalers games effective immediately, and Channel 56 loses a big drawing card; holders of season tickets will be offered free bus trips out to Springfield for the playoffs; the proposed South Station sports area is on the very critical list; and the Braves will most likely stay in Boston after all (they were rumored off to Syracuse.)

But of more importance is the effect the shift will have on the struggling WHA. The league has lost its two most important hockey towns, New York and Boston, and neither Hartford nor the wilds of New Jersey are regions of major league drawing potential. Meanwhile, PR chief Mike Lamey of the St. Paul Fighting Saints has been busy poo-bahing rumors that the franchise is preparing to bid the Gopher State a teary *adieu*. Miami, Phoenix, Denver, Seattle, Green Bay, and Calgary have all been mentioned, all denied. Place your bets.



Gazing into my precogniscent crystal hockey puck, I see the WHA changing its name to the PHF (Pretend Hockey Federation.) It's a little cloudy, but as best as I can copy 'em down, here's how the 1985 lineups shape up:

East: Boca Raton (Fla.) Sharks, Charlotte (NC) Weevils, Atlantic City Monopolies, Duluth Mooseherders, Wilkes-Barre Whalers, and Shreveport Silver Seals. West: Butte Great Auks, Alaska Igloos, Brownsville (Tex.) Blazers, Colorado Walruses, Oxnard (Ca.) Lumbering Oxes, and Panama City Nordiques.

Ah, I also perceive a star-spangled puck, blue with white stars on the top and bottom, red and white stripes down the sides. I see the Mooseherders' midget goalie, the Walruses' Bald, Bearded, and Proud line, the Silver Seals' transvestite defenseman Panties Poirot, a playoff system involving all 12 teams, a win-a-period-in-the-Great-Auks'-goal sweepstakes, a variety of give-away days, Puck Day, Stick Day, Pad Day, Mask Day, Franchise Day, I can't go on.

As a useless student of sports team's nicknames, I'm pretty well regusted by the ridiculous nomenclatures the infant WFL teams are choosing for their organizations.

The most laughable example, of course, is the Chicago "Fire," which, although it'll precipitate some easy headlines (*FIRE IMMOLATES FLORIDA. FIRE SINGES HOUSTON. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUNS DOUSE FIRE*), breaks all the rules and contravenes all the traditional conventions of this quasi-art, Crimson Tide and Green Wave aside. Toronto "Northmen" (who may not play in Canada if the Canadian government has its way) is also on the questionable side—the only two examples in major league sports are the Pittsburgh Ironmen of the NBA in 1946, and the Brooklyn Horsemen, a 1926 AFL franchise. More common in college sports,



though hardly, the rage, the formula "—men" can get a bit awkward (in the right hands), a member of the Northmen being a Northman, as well as the equivocation as to how the name is to be used as an adjective: "Northman quarterback" sounds better than "Northmen quarterback," but seems grammatically less legitimate. Is there a sophomore English teacher in the house?

Others, such as New York Stars, Florida Sharks, and Southern California Suns, make the mistake of picking names already in use in pro sports, albeit in other sports. In 1954, hockey, baseball, football, and basketball fielded a combined total of 46 major league clubs. In 1974, that number has ballooned to 108, and the importance of choosing an individualizing shibboleth that will mean instant and unambiguous identification of your product is profound. Florida "Gators" or even "Jacks" (the team will be based in Jacksonville, usually abbreviated to "Jax" in headlines) sound nice. Southern California Suns is a mouthful even for Ms. Lovelace, although certainly unique: "Anaheim" seems to lack national appeal (or so the Angels' argument goes), "California" is overused, and "Golden State" is a flashy, attention-getting, but once-only moniker, eternally indentifying the NBA Warriors. And "Stars" is probably the wimpiest name ever conceived.

The trouble with Detroit "Wheels" is more subtle but no less valid. Each pro sports has its own certain mystique and names tend to "sound right" in one sports while not necessarily in all. For example, baseball is the oldest established major league sport, and hence its naming traditions are deeply rooted. A football team couldn't be called the Louisville "Blue Sox," and a hockey team called the Orlando "Giants" would grate the ear a good bit. Basketball gets away with less virile nicknames (Spurs, Zephyrs, Nuggets, Squires, Cavaliers, Pacers, Nets, Pipers) than football, where machismo is usually the ticket — Saints and Dolphins being two popular exceptions. Even a Ram or a Cardinal

seems tougher than a Piper or a Zephyr. Indians and Animals seem to work everywhere: "Braves" has been used in all four major sports, but only hockey could get away with "Penguins." One should keep in mind that the strangeness of the World; Team Tennis names (Sets, Strings, Golden Gaters, Banners, Freedoms, Lobsters, Buckskins) is a result of the fact that there is no tradition to naming tennis teams, and the WTT must create its own mystique as it goes along.

But Detroit "Wheels" ... Inanimate objects, especially ones small enough to hold in your hands (or arms) have never been very popular, and "Wheels" has at best a soccer fell about it. Often, team owners will delve into the sports history of their town and revive the name of a team long deceased. Detroit has "Panthers" and "Wolverines," both football teams in the NFL in the Twenties.

And finally, Washington "Ambassadors" is another mouthful (better is Washington "Diplomats," expansion team of the NASL) and would probably be abbreviated in headlines as "A's." Better might be Presidents, Plumbers, or even Monarchs or Emperors. Just a little care and sight, fore- and hind-, is all I ask. Yeah, I know, imagination is expecting too much.

No, all the good names aren't used up. Last Fall, Dan Gantt had occasion to mumble "West Palm Beach Guardians," and even now I find it hard to sleep at night. On the other hand, the public will get used to anything in time. Spiro Agnew.

Expansion is expanding on all fronts. Pete Rozelle and the NFL management will decide on two new franchises for the 1975 season in April, and the contenders have been narrowed down to 5: Honolulu, Memphis, Phoenix, Seattle, and Tampa. Pete expects the NFL to peak at 32 teams by 1980. The NBA will apparently add another team for next year, and the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* says it'll either be New Orleans, Toronto, or San Diego, the latter two having failed to keep a team in their first try. The NHL has the Washington Capitals and Kansas City Scouts for next season, and the WHA is planning to add the Indianapolis Racers and Cincinnati Stingers in 1974, as well as the chance that the Cherry Hill Knights will move to Baltimore. And this week's "Yeah, Right" award goes to a group of Washington D.C. businessmen who are reportedly petitioning the NFL for a second D.C. football franchise, to be in the AFC, and no doubt play all its games against the Redskins in RFK Stadium.

## All that jazz at BU

by John Kavazanjian

From time to time, people who are interested in the form of music known as jazz, start to believe, hopefully, that rock music is moving more and more towards the more thoughtful, more intellectual forms of jazz. Sometimes they even dare to daydream that rock people will "grow up" and begin to enjoy jazz. Their last hope is that when they see flickers of brilliance in rock, in groups like Yes and Emerson, Lake and Palmer, that maybe rock is a legitimate area for jazz itself to move toward. If Saturday night's concert performances by Jeremy Steig and Herbie Hancock at BU's Morse Auditorium are any indication the last category is the jazz addicts' area of hope for bridging the gap now.

Young jazz artists seem to be, more and more, moving into the more technically innovative ideas originated in the electronic music of rock. Whether or not it has a future is another question. Performances by both Hancock and Steig were good, interesting, and enjoyable but the audience, it seems, was teased and stimulated, but never did get terribly turned on. There were times when one good solo could have capped off a number and opened the place up, but that promise just never seemed to be fulfilled. People did not run right out to buy records.

Steig showed amazing versatility, playing the alto and bass flute along with his conventional instrument. His solo pieces were inventive and when he drifted, he took his audience with him, but the rest of his group failed to stimulate. They were just a group of rock musicians getting together to jam, and not convincing the audience that there was any organization behind it. Too many times, Steig stepped aside for too long each time, to let the rest of his group play together. They were simply plain, uninventive, and unstimulating. It was particularly irritating after several long and good solos by Steig when his group could not carry the momentum. Sure, there were some competent bass and guitar solos, a super drum performance, and some good rhythm work, but it just did not fit together. The audience enjoyed, but did not rave.

Part of the problem could be the recording session type feeling that was caused by the fact that it was broadcast over nationwide public radio. However, one gets the same feeling of spotty brilliance mixed with blase backup from his latest albums, notably *Energy* and *Montum*. In all fairness though, neither guitarists in this concert are on the albums. Steig delivers, but without him, his backup is just another group; with him, it is brilliant, cast in his own inventive image.

Herbie Hancock was everything that was expected of him, and then some. His backup was tight, his playing loose and his use of the electric piano superb. Hancock is one of those artists who can play straight jazz on the piano, semi-rock on the electronic keyboard and can also do incredible things with the moog. His playing, backed up usually by a smooth saxophone, retains the jazz cool even in rock-type rhythm and blues numbers. Most of what he played was his later pieces and his personality and inventiveness came through to the audience. However, it was too jazz-like-polished and "cool" to be screamed at like rock music and too rock-like rhythmic and electronic to be oohed and aahed at like jazz.

The hope for the future is that the masses can start to appreciate the subtleties of jazz, and that jazz can capitalize on the innovations and take on the popular appeal of rock.

Intelligent music for the enlightened masses is the ground that only be broken by the innovation of talented artists like Steig and Hancock. One can only hope that they are urged and aided in continuing to experiment and bringing it to the people.

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# On the cover: Yes - close to the edge?

by Neal Vitale

Early in 1969, Tony Wilson of *Melody Maker* wrote some prophetic, if slightly ill-timed, liner notes to Yes' first album. Asked to pick two groups that would "make it" that year, he made the rather obvious selection of Led Zeppelin, but then added the distinctly more obscure choice of Yes.

It is now some five years since Yes emerged from the netherworld of late-sixties Beatles-influenced British pop; only within the last two years, though, has the band surfaced as one of major proportions, in America as well as internationally. Tony Wilson has been vindicated at last; Yes ranks right up there among the supergroups.

Being among the elite, the rock world is virtually laid open at Yes' feet. They have attained a level of popularity that demands they perform at hockey palaces (like the Boston Garden, last Tuesday), but they are allowed to release double- and triple-record sets in the midst of a vinyl shortage. Yes can transform even the stage of the Garden into a slightly surreal, flashy, and subaqueous setting, complete with lumps of green coral, the gigantic carcass of some decayed sea beast, and a drum housing topped by a monstrous green insect-like head that opens to reveal a pulsating heart. Such trappings are only the most incidental ramifications of success, though, and decidedly secondary in light of the manner in which that success has been achieved — not through the latest vehicles of glitter and pansexual posing, but rather, by purveying brilliant and exceptional rock that overwhelms and awes thanks to its majesty and expertise.

But the inescapable fact of the matter is that this a very different Yes, in 1974, than it was in 1969. Founders and the main writing team of choir-boy vocalist Jon Anderson and flash bassist Chris Squire remain as the only members of the band remembered chiefly for a soaring cover version of Lennon-McCartney's "Every Little Thing." Most importantly, the changes in personnel, besides leaving an indelible mark on Yes' sound over the years, have now brought the group to a crucial stylistic turning point — just where does Yes go from here?

Pete Banks was the first to depart, prior to the album that solidly established Yes for the first time, *The Yes Album*,

leaving the guitar chores to Steve Howe; keyboardist Tony Kaye split next, one record later, only to be replaced by the superb Strawb Rick Wakeman. Then, late in 1972, percussionist Bill Bruford left for the jazzier pastures of Bob Fripp's King Crimson, with the drumming taken over by session-man Alan White. Significant are the roles the various replacements have played in Yes' music ever since — White is notably a straighter rock drummer (perhaps more submissive to the others' wishes, and less independent, than Bruford), Wakeman is a soloist of more than minimal repute and possibly less of a strongly creative group member, and Howe has proceeded to take over at least an equal say with Anderson and Squire, if not wresting control of the band from Squire, in particular.

The development since Howe first joined Yes on *The Yes Album* has been one towards the epic, the 10-minute, the full side, the hour-and-a-half "creation." Indications are that the moving force for pieces like "Heart Of The Sunrise," "Close To The Edge," and now, "Tales From Topographic Oceans" has been Anderson. The theme of the latter work (reportedly taken from a footnote, which I haven't found on any page 83, in Paramahansa Yoganada's *Autobiography Of A Yogi*, detailing the four Sanskrit shastras — shrutis, suritis, puranas, and tantras) was Anderson's, then developed into a four-sided masterpiece. Broken down in parallel to the shastras into four sides, each representing one aspect ("The Revealing Science Of God — Dance Of The Dawn," "The Remembering — High The Memory," "The Ancient — Giants Under The Sun," and "Ritual — Nous Sommes Du Soleil"), the piece is indeed a masterpiece, almost symphonically eloquent, whose thematic relationships are almost inconsequential beside its aural beauty.

Yet obvious both on record and in concert is the ever-increasing role of Steve Howe. How having taken over many of the roles once the sole possession of Rick Wakeman, now playing more, putting his bizarrely unique style farther into the spotlight. The end result is no less magnificent, particularly during some of the acoustic passages and the savage percussion of "The Ancient," but it is approaching a point where the only question can be, "What next?"

Yes is very close to the edge where musical excellence gives way to over-inflated egos and bloated musical conceptions; having been voted to the top of many European "Best Group" lists, the status of being Number 1 is not terribly comfortable. Perhaps it is almost too obvious to say that Yes will revert to the style of *The Yes Album*, one of shorter, more cohesive, less wordy songs; the penchant for pieces such as those that graced *Close To The Edge* and *Tales From Topographic Oceans* has already

bred comments of pretentiousness and lack of human warmth. Those comments can, at the moment, be virtually dismissed as being unsupportable, but just how far and how long can the "epic" style be exploited?

Yes are still the singularly tightest band in the rock world, and they lead all contenders in their multi-layered, nearly symphonic style; it is with a mixture of hypothesizing and hope that I think their next record may mark a return to their earlier sound. If not, I wonder if either or both Chris Squire and Rick Wakeman will still be members of the group; and without them, I wonder how Yes could approach the quality of their past efforts. To say the least, the next year or so is bound to determine whether or not Yes will retain its status as both a commercial success and an amazingly inventive and exceptional band. Speculation as to how Yes will emerge from their crisis of success is just that. Only time will tell.

## Rockstars: the long goodbye

by John Krout

Those of us who've been listening to rock for more than a few years will remember when the Beatles totally dominated the airwaves. There's been no similar phenomenon since the august foursome split the scene, and lately a number of my colleagues in print have taken up the search for some newborn superstar(s) to replace them. Herewith are a few comments on the whole situation, coalesced by the tribute to Jim Croce on Don Kirschner's *Rock Concert* last Sunday.

It's been ten years since the Beatles hit these shores so spectacularly, and roughly twenty since Bill Haley brought forth the golden nuggets of a style that was to become rock. Some true devotees seem to feel that, on the basis of such blatantly round numbers alone, now is the time for the next rock renaissance to hold forth. The one hangup is a lack of marketable talent. Thus the search for same is on.

There is more than temporal justification behind the demand for a new, dominant talent. Perhaps the major parallel between early '64 and early '74 is an atmosphere of aimlessness, due in no small part to political events. The Beatles plainly filled a part of the hole ripped in America's soul the previous autumn in Dallas, and America was only too glad to receive them. As of today we've been out of contact with our man "in" the White House for long enough to make it hurt. We too could use a shot or two of good times.

Almost as important, now (as before) a new music market, heretofore unserved and unrecognized by every section of the industry, is emerging. In the 60's it was young people in general, the postwar baby boomers with enough money, free time, and imagination to acknowledge the worth of sounds beyond the big band style. Today it is the young working people, totally ignored by hot hickool AM and cool college FM, feeling their economic oats.

So who speaks to this modern new market? Certainly not Yes, Genesis, Pink Floyd or any others of those pursuing the so-called Big Rock. It takes AM airplay to sell, and the Big Rock just cannot be attained in two minutes thirty seconds (Top 40 time). In a way I regret even acknowledging this to be true, for I'd rather hear these guys in the foreground than anyone else. And while they regularly make it onto college FM, college FM rarely makes for sales.

And certainly not the glitter rockers. The New York Dolls totter on their six-inch platform sneakers, Jobriath's broken-statue likeness graces half the buses in New York City, David Bowie makes Rolling Stone's social notes more often than music notes, and Alice Cooper postures with everyone from Jack Benny to Salvatore Dali. The point is, it don't sell vinyl.

There are some possible protean stellar types on the horizon. Lynyrd Skynyrd, for all their essential crudity, showed a remarkable amount of energy and enthusiasm during their set at the Who concert in the Boston Garden last winter. Rick Derringer, of McCoys and Winter Bros. vintage, may yet be able to cash in

on his experiences. And there's always Aerosmith...

On the other hand, it may be inherently futile for the rock press to speculate on names of the next idol. For one thing, critics are patently unable to recognize the viability of styles other than those they choose to appreciate every day. The word "crudity", in fact, was almost universally slapped onto the Beatles' work until a new generation of critics, replacing the old, was drawn into print by the group's unquestionable artistic and financial success.

For another thing, critics tend to be a somewhat concentrated representation of their social environments. The mainstay critics of rock, most of whom arose from hickool and college, are going to have some trouble comprehending the essence of appeal to an audience of young working people. The critics, including myself, just won't hack it...and then maybe we'll be suddenly unserved and unrecognized. So it goes.

All of which brings me to Jim Croce. Jim was many different people in his day—teacher, construction worker, truck driver, car wash operator. He will be remembered best for his efforts as a musician, though, and with good reason. His lyrics spoke with wry precision of his experiences, reflecting the twists and turns of mischief lurking under his curly mop of hair. His tunes only had to stay out of the words' way to work; instead they combined to evoke his many moods and memories as effectively as perhaps any song can.

His audiences, of course, were primarily those who shared his life, in mixed and matched bits. His words crossed enough boundaries to make it onto the AM, and he thereby captured the ears of enough others to maintain momentum. It was stopped only by a plane crash last October which cost Jim Croce all he had—his life.

There were some people who saw in Jim the beginnings of a new direction. Terry Cashman and Tom West, accomplished artists in their own right, saw enough to produce the three Jim Croce albums and back him in performance on occasion. There were others, not so well known, who saw enough to realize investment potential. The sad story behind last Sunday's *Rock Concert* is that their artistic and financial investment will never be fully repaid.

From the beginning it was clearly the story of what might have been. Tom West opened the show and, as narrator, provided thoughtful and unpretentious background for the show's development. He introduced the Carpenters and Loggins & Messina, whose comments on their associations with Croce seemed somewhat rehearsed; Randy Newman, providing perhaps more of a glimpse of himself than of Croce as he almost broke down from his none-too-secure stage persona of forced aloofness while reminiscing; and partner Cashman, who seemed quietly both sad and happy while remembering their late friend. There were several Croce performances including, in a virtually unprecedented move, the material from his appearance on the competing *Midnight Special* series. Unfortunately, the director often chose to cut to scenes supposedly illustrating the lyrics; the weakest point of the show was a cutaway to a car wash in the midst of "Workin' at the Car Wash Blues." Croce's interest was people, seen through his own experiences, and cars & oilpan hands just didn't make enough of a parallel to be worth the effort. Faces of their owners might have.

The most interesting material was the footage of Croce at home, strolling or at play with his wife and child. This was tastefully done, a well-executed montage which thereby betrayed much pre- and post-production effort. Somebody cared enough, and knew its impact...

I think the very existence of that film means somebody with money and acumen was quite convinced, ahead of almost all the critics, that Jim Croce would be the focus of the next rock renaissance. Had it not been for the plane crash, that film would've played a key part in a Jim Croce prime-time special, perhaps heralding a fourth smash album. The tube spectaculars and new singles will cease after a time, though, for Jim's talents have been abruptly ended. Thus we will have to wait a while longer for our desired superstar to arise, and the men behind Jim Croce will never know if they were right or wrong. I think they were right.



Rick Wakeman



# The dream of change

by Kathleen Burke

*Black Children, White Dreams* — Thomas J. Cottle (Houghton Mifflin, \$5.95)

Psychiatrist Robert Coles has remarked that his profession has not "done justice to the way the political arena, the market place, affect the child's sense of himself, the child's values, the child's way of talking and thinking, the expectations the child has about what his life or her life is going to be like in the future." (*The Geography of Faith*, Daniel Berrigan, S.J. and Robert Coles). In *Black Children, White Dreams*, Thomas Cottle, a psychotherapist and sociologist, chronicles the reactions of two black children, Roxbury fifth graders, to those political realities which shape their lives. His interviews are based not on the therapeutic relationship, but on a hardly-won yet deep friendship with William D. Williams and Adrien Keller. He is acutely aware of those limitations imposed by his middle-class intellectual position (he was then a professor at MIT), and the inadequacy, in fact irrelevancy, of the therapist's "objectivity." He balances a series of complicated tensions, managing to admit his dilemma, and respect the children's right to speak for themselves. In that searching and compassionate mode which has characterized the work of Dr. Coles, Cottle has entered the lives of these two children, and they have entered his. The children do speak — with eloquence, intelligence, passion, innocence, cynicism, rage.

Caught in some hinterland between childhood and adulthood, William D. and Adrien perceive the brutality of life in Roxbury with an embittered resignation. There is a maturity borne of frustration. At the same time, they possess a vision of a more just and fulfilled condition of existence for themselves and their families. These children describe an America rent with divisions, far-removed from a commitment to alter the quality of life which they perceive. Underlying all discussions of political issues, is the children's awareness that they face a society where blacks shall fail and whites shall succeed. William D. is bright and perceptive and afraid. He does not feel safe in his neighborhood, and knows that not all neighborhoods induce this fear, that all schools are not like his school ("They . . . keep pushing this neighborhood-school jive on us. It's a lie. Everybody knows it's a lie. They're just trying to keep communities from being integrated."), that all families are not, like his, constantly threatened by unemployment. His grasp of political and economic issues is sophisticated and unrelenting. Adrien is also articulate, probing, quick to make astute political judgments. And she too is frightened. Frightened that her house will be robbed again, her family evicted urban renewal, her kitchen cabinets emptied because the local grocery prices have soared beyond possibility.

Even their dreams are colored by the realities they must confront every day. But their dreams also reflect those aspirations which persist despite the struggle and defeat they witness each day. William D. imagines becoming a Senator, Brooke's successor, and Adrien envisions herself as Coretta King, wife to President Martin Luther King. She is also astonished to find that women may become lawyers.

All these issues coalesce one evening in November, as McGovern loses and Nixon wins. Despite avowals of "politics are crooked," each of the children expected some fundamental changes to occur with a change in leadership. William D. stayed up all night to watch the election returns. Another avenue for change has closed, they feel. William D. sums it up: "Everybody's always waiting for things to be happening to 'em. They ain't going to get nothing that way." Beneath the disappointment, the rage begins to surface.

Tom Cottle listens intently, sharing the broken dreams and anger and intelligence these children express. He has felt, not measured, their reactions. It is a powerful book, often built on

understatement, terrifying in its implication that minds and potentialities of William D.'s and Adrien's are being everywhere stultified. There will be those who will read this book, ponder it, shelve it alongside *Children of the South*, *Death at an Early Age*, and *Law and Order in Grade 6-E*, and ignore it. But that respect for human dignity which energizes the work of Coles, Cottle, Kozol, and Kim Marshall, must become the major political concern. For those children Cottle listens to are deprived not only of their right to control their future, but of their childhood as well. And as William D. says, they will not wait forever. The dream looming largest, though least clearly articulated, is the hope for revolutionary change.

## Dolphins - all wet

by P.E. Schindler, Jr.

*The Day of the Dolphins* opened with all the fanfare one would expect from a Joseph E. Levine film (Levine is probably best known for his Hercules pictures). But there was something a little fishy about the flick, and it wasn't George C. Scott.

The story, as the ads never tire of reminding us, is based on known facts about dolphins, extrapolated slightly. Not unlike taking F equals MA and extrapolating to some closely related topic like, say, antigravity. In short, the data is massaged to the point that it stretches one's willing suspension of disbelief. For Alpha and Beta, the dolphins, are the real stars (with lines better than Scott's even if they have no verbs), and they learn to talk. Not just imitate human speech, but carry on pidgin english conversations.

It would make an interesting short subject on "The Amazing Dolphin," if they just used Scott's 10 minute opening speech to a lady's club about how wonderful dolphins are. The film, unfortunately, drags on from there, and includes one of the most boring expositions in cinematic history.

Until the dolphins learn to talk, we are dragged through the dullest possible introduction of main and bit characters, including Scott's film (and real life) wife, Trish Van Devere.

Nice to look at, but not much of an actress. The same goes for the bit players at Scott's isolated marine research center. All good-looking, sun-bronzed young people, performing at about the level of the Musical Theater Guild.

The foundation board which supports Scott's work, is played at a much lower level of professionalism, and displays a group of vaguely familiar character actors with the subtlety of a mack truck. They are at their ludicrous best questioning the dolphins to find out why they took the trouble to learn to talk. "Love pa," they say, in a speeded up dolphin voice.

Finally, near the end, there is some interest generated, as one of the young assistants kidnaps Fa and Bee (that's Alpha and Beta) and turns them over to — the foundation board! It is probably giving bug business a black eye (e.g., *Executive Action*) or maybe animals, but just like *Day of the Jackal*, *The Day of the Dolphins* in the end is an assassination movie involving big businessmen. The dolphins are told to bomb the President's yacht. (They don't). Ho-hum.

The one good performance of the film, the government agent who at first appears as a heavy, then as a good guy, is overwhelmed by such pap as Van Devere

and Scott, as ma and pa, telling the dolphins to swim away and never return. Its not even tear-jerky, just jerky.

The credits, and their order, tell you something about the film. This is a "Joseph E. Levine presents George C. Scott in a Mike Nichols film written by Buck Henry," and then the title. Scott you know from *Patton*; Buck Henry wrote TV's *Capt. Nice*.

But this is the last of a three-film Nichols-Levine contract, the preceding two-thirds of which were *Carnal Knowledge* and *The Graduate*. Levine says he wants to work with Nichols again, but that nothing is set. He also mentioned, at a recent press conference, that the film cost over \$6 megabucks, and that it has already been guaranteed that much income. So the problem isn't financial.

It would be nice to see another Nichols-Levine film. Two out of three isn't bad.

## Graham Nash less C,S&Y

by Jeff Palmer

*Wild Tales* — Graham Nash (Atlantic)

Some of my teachers in the past used to add a few points to a student's grade if his work showed considerable improvement from the beginning of the term, and would similarly take off a few points if his work had become sloppier or if it seemed that he had given up and stopped trying.

Marking on this system David Crosby receives an incomplete since he hasn't passed in any of his work, the grades of Stephen Stills and Neil Young drop even lower than the previous year's grades, and Graham Nash goes to the head of the class.

Granted, Nash hasn't written anything as good as the best efforts of Stills and Young. Yet *Wild Tales* is certainly better than Young's uneven and carelessly produced *Time Fades Away* and Stills' vapid *Down The Road* with Manassas. Not only is *Wild Tales* better, but it's not bad.

Ironically, the band employed on *Wild Tales* is the same band on *Time Fades Away*, but sound exuberant on the former, not lethargic as on the latter. The difference is the livelier songs on *Wild Tales*, notably the title cut and "Grave Concern," both of which feature David Lindley's vibrant slide guitar work.

"And So It Goes" unfortunately resembles Neil Young music, especially the electric "Cowgirl In The Sand" and it's disappointing to see Nash indulge in such blatant imitation of his colleague. Yet the instrumentation shows some effective differences through the acoustic piano work of Joe Yankee, and some interesting lyrics.

Often the lyrics on the album are plain and unimaginative, exemplified by "I Miss You (See?)," but Nash redeems himself with songs like "Oh! Camil (The Winter Soldier)" and "Another Sleep Song." The former features breezy twelve-string guitar playing by Dave Mason, and the latter, an unusually intriguing piece, uses Ben Keith on an eerie sounding dobro, and Joni Mitchell who whines lightly in the background. Three other songs include the unbeatable harmonies of Nash and David Crosby.

So *Wild Tales* is a considerable improvement for Mr. Nash, where the worst songs are merely simple yet inoffensive, and the best songs are meritorious. Here's hoping that he and his three classmates are all on the upswing for the immediate future.

## Doing it up Browne

by Robert Nilsson

There's something very pleasing in Jackson Browne's casual, modest, unpretentious style of music, that is especially enhanced when he follows Linda Ronstadt. Last Friday, at the Orpheum, the two ran the gamut between Ronstadt's twangiest country style and Browne's softest ballad voice.

For Linda Ronstadt, it had only been two months since her last performance here with Tom Rush. In December she had been very impressed by the Boston crowd, after having been given such a terrible reception earlier in the year when she was back up for Neil Young. Her show was very similar to the December one, with the exception being her customary Jackson Browne song was replaced with a song by some others of her many "friends," The Eagles. Her rendition of "Desperado" showed that she does have some capacity for the non-raucous, non-blaring type of song.

The stage just seemed to glow whenever she beamed a smile up there in her perfectly fitted dress to the audience for their applause. Unfortunately, she claimed to have caught a cold that had ravaged their tour bus, and continually reminded us of this by coughing and sniffing into the microphone. Were it not for that, no one would have suspected as her singing was completely unaffected.

She brought with her an unexpected guest in Sneaky Pete on steel guitar who did an even better job than "Snake" had done back in December. Her entire band has mastered her style and manages to make it as appealing as it can be made. They had the crowd enthused enough to invite Ronstadt back for one encore; a song that she'd "always wanted to learn, but never had known its name."

After the usual long break where the equipment gets shifted around aimlessly, Browne came out for the flip side of the show. His easy style, similar to Neil Young's and James Taylor's but still unique, came almost as a relief. The opening was the usual "Take It Easy"

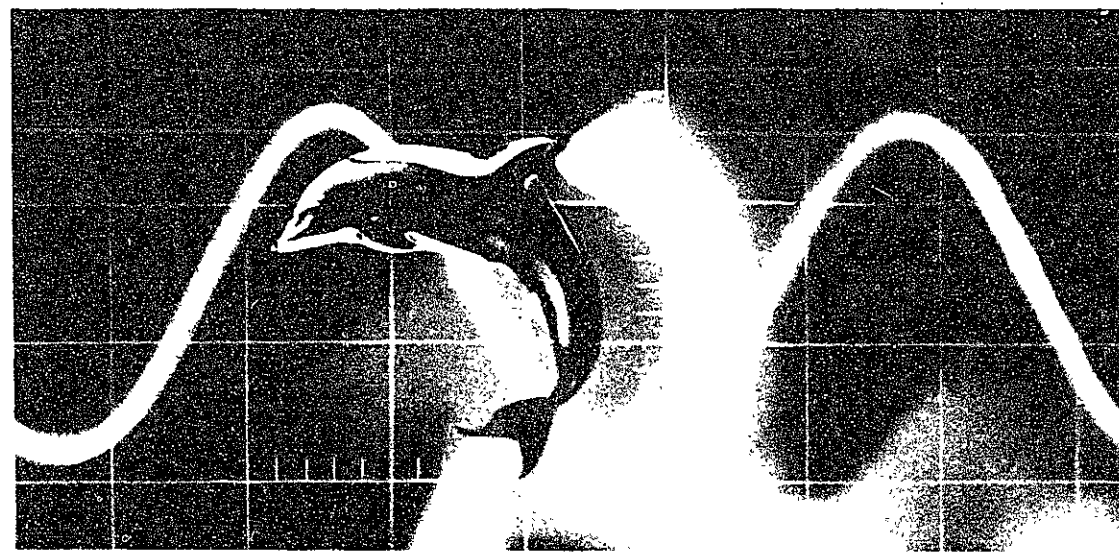


written for the Eagles and on his second album, *For Everyman*. His only miss of the night was in that opening song when, on a high note, his voice cracked. "All my life I've been waiting for my voice to change . . . and right in the middle of that song I reached puberty."

He mixed songs from his two records skipping from "Song For Adam" to "For Everyman," then back to "Jamaica Say You Will" and "Doctor My Eyes." Something of a finicky perfectionist, he was helped out by fine violinist/guitarist David Lindley; when Browne was not at the keyboards, he was continually tuning his guitar, seemingly after every song.

Before closing, he did "Rock Me on the Water" and "Ready or Not," a song recounting his backing into being tied down to a lady in Hollywood. He also apologized for giving those in the front rows a "shave" from the loud speakers explaining that he was new at giving concerts. The crowd easily got him back despite a token effort on the stage hands' part to get the equipment torn down. He did "Redneck Friend" and was invited back once again to do a grand finale with Ronstadt and the combined forces of both bands for "One More Song."

The night showed that Browne's following is certainly growing as compared to last year when his Boston performance had to be canceled. Still, for all his talent it is surprising and a shame that his only performance in Boston did not sell out, even at the relatively low ticket price.





# Aero-Astro still has work

By Jules Mollere

Although the "glamorous" flights of Apollo and Sky lab are over, neither Draper Labs nor MIT's Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics are suffering from a lack of funds or work.

Professor Rene Miller, Head of the Aeronautics and Astronautics Department, and Mr. David Hoag, director of Draper Labs' NASA and Army department said that although NASA and particularly manned flight projects are becoming rare, other contracts are more than taking up the slack.

"The majority of our contracts are no longer NASA's," Hoag said. "During the peak period from 1967-69 we had 500 to 600 people working on NASA projects alone. Now there are only about 100. One important thing to remember, however, is that a lot of those 600 people were working for us on contract and have since gone back to their parent companies. If you look at the number of people employed by Draper Labs in Aerospace, you'll see that it has stayed pretty near constant."

According to Hoag, Draper Labs will not have as large a role as previously, but will be involved in the upcoming Soyuz-Apollo joint flight and in the space shuttle program. "Industry has become increasingly better qualified to act as the design

agency for a project and thus Rockwell will serve in that capacity for the shuttle. We'll be involved in such things as the formulation of the navigational and guidance equations and the mission constraints for the autopilot, however... For the joint flight we are already studying models of the Soyuz so as to see how the attitude control system needs to be adapted. The mission program itself, however, will be the same as we used in Skylab."

Hoag mentioned that the lab had problems finding "high quality" workers. Similarly, Miller said that his department is having trouble supplying the demands of the aerospace labs and companies.

"I think students are a little afraid of the present situation," he said. "They seem to have gotten an image of the aerospace industry as a 'hire easy, fire easy' business. In reality there is no place better for someone interested in high technology... It's a demanding field but we are having no trouble finding places for our graduates."

Miller said he does not see any major role in either the Soyuz-Apollo flight or shuttle program for the MIT department, but that researchers are keeping busy with other projects. Some of these, he said, included studies on the formation of ice crystals in the upper atmosphere, the propagation of

sonic booms through stratified air layers, re-entry problems and the development of some form of short-haul air service in densely populated areas so as to alleviate ground congestion.

Hoag, on the other hand, said that he has had to be a "little more active" than before in order to get the needed funds. "We'd really like to be a little more selective than we have been recently. We like to pick things we think require a high degree of technology and also have a good deal of educational value. We also like to be able to do what we think can't be done anywhere else... Of course we'd like a big contract as does everyone but I think we'd better keep the little ones too. After all they're the ones that are going to grow."

Some of the projects that Hoag mentioned Draper Lab was involved in were the development of high resolution position finding for the planned Earth Orbital Satellite and the development of a gyro control for space telescopes. Hoag also mentioned that the lab is working on developing adequate controls for the production of energy by fission or fusion.

Hoag summed up his feelings about the Labs' new role in aerospace: "I don't see anything quite as dramatic as the Apollo program in the Lab's near future; and we're sorry about that. I think we've adapted quite nicely but we're still kind of wistful about the good old days of Apollo."



Prof. Rene Miller of Aero and Astro

Photo by Tom Klimowicz

## Crime rate stymies forum

By Charlie Shooshan

Crime in America is due to "the society we live in," and there may be no way to stop crime without "changing things we don't want to change."

According to Professor of Government James Q. Wilson of Harvard University, "continuing decrease in the birth rate might be the only way to cut the crime rate significantly — by the 1980's." Wilson spoke on "Crime: Where Have We Been and Where are We Going" at a recent Cambridge Forum Seminar.

Only by limiting the birth rate in the post-World War II baby-boom, or by sacrificing the period of prosperity America had during the 1960's, could the crime rate of the late 1960's and early '70's have been cut, Wilson said. "A large part of the crime rate is due to things that we just would not want to change," he said.

Experiments have shown, Wilson said, that increased police forces have little or no effect on the crime rate of an area. Citing the "Kansas City Experiment," in which the number of patrolmen in three areas was increased, decreased, or held con-

stant, Wilson explained that there was little or no change in the crime rates of the three areas.

"Sheer numbers have little or no effect," Wilson added. "The only way changing the police force could have considerable effect is if the force were to be quintupled. There are very few cities willing to do so."

The courts, said Wilson, are another problem area in the criminal justice system. Sentencing is "erratic," and courts are so crowded that, Wilson said, "one must have plea-bargaining to clear the books."

"More things have been made illegal than legal in the last few years," Wilson said. This has led to overcrowded courts and "sentencing that has translated to a personal level between the criminal and the judge."

"The same criminal committing the same offense under the same circumstances might, de-

pending on what judge he might get, receive a sentence of 3 to 20 years, or even get out on probation," Wilson said. "The present laws allow this sort of activity." Convincing the courts to be uniform "would be like convincing the Harvard faculty to alter the entire curriculum."

Wilson stated that "definite, absolute sentences" were better deterrents to crime than "the judge's power to impose severe sentence if he wants to." The present system of sentencing, he continued, "was set up to allow for benevolence — but that does not mean that it doesn't allow for malevolence, too." "Most judges," Wilson added, "are a little bit of both most of the time."

Prisons are "not really working as correctional institutions," Wilson said. "There is no money for prisons, and no one wants their Congressman to appropriate the money."



The Topper Carew Band, an all-black band featuring jazz, blues, rhythm and boogie music, played in the Building 7 Lobby Wednesday at noon.

Photo by Tom Klimowicz

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## Green money to go to DSRE and women

(Continued from page 1)

### Initial emphasis — women

The six fellowships based on the Greens' gift to the Graduate School will be directed "primarily towards women graduate students," Sizer told *The Tech*. Two of the fellowships will be earmarked for MIT undergraduate women who are planning to continue their studies at the Institute.

"I expect that competition for these fellowships will be fierce," Sizer stated. "Each of the 23 departments will be naming their best candidates for these six fellowships, so the women chosen for them will no doubt be outstanding in their respective areas."

Each department, Sizer explained, will be allowed to nominate one woman for the Ida Green Fellowships; departments which nominate an MIT undergraduate woman will be allowed to make an additional nomination. The fellowships will be open only to newly-admitted students, and will provide for tuition and a stipend for the first year of the recipient's studies.

The fellowships are not specifically limited to women, and Sizer said that eventually they might be used for other classes of graduate students.

### "Catalytic"

Both Sizer and Martin expressed hope that the Green contributions would provide impetus for more donations to the Institute, and aid for the Graduate School and the DSRE.

"This is a great help to us," Martin stated. "Our funding so far has been through the Institute's general academic funds, with a few fellowships for research."

Sizer stated that he felt the effect of the Green fellowships would be "catalytic" on the Graduate School. "This could attract attention to MIT's efforts to get women students. The Institute is aggressively trying to attract women graduate students, and this news will be spread, in the general public and on other campuses."

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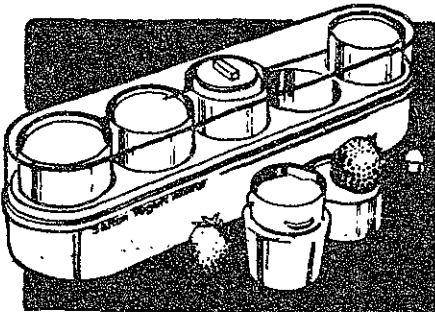


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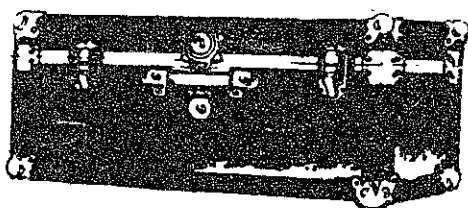


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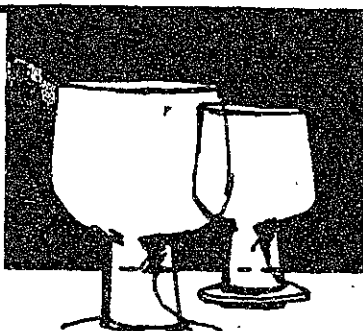


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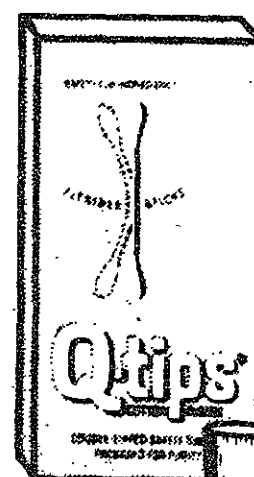


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Wilkinson Sword Blades, 5's, 1.00 size	<b>\$ .48</b>



# Sports

## Ed 'Cobra' Hanley is a wrestling standout

"I was too small for football and too short for basketball, and I didn't like baseball," said MIT's senior wrestling captain Ed "The Cobra" Hanley.

MIT's varsity wrestling team should as Hanley be glad for this, the mainstay of the squad all year. After producing an impressive undefeated regular season record, Hanley continued his winning ways in the post-season tournaments before finally dropping a match in the Division III National Championships.

In reflecting upon his 27 bout winning streak, Hanley commented, "The worst time was before the fifteenth match, when I wrestled Al Specian of Central Connecticut who beat me 11-3 two years ago in the New England." This time, however, Hanley was overpowering, scoring five takedowns to easily pick up a 16-5 verdict. "After that match I was relieved."

Hanley continued his winning ways, picking up the 126 pound title in the Greater Bostons in stretching his mark to 20-0.

At the New England, Hanley pinned two of his four opponents on his way to a first place finish. Celebrated with champagne, the championship brought more than just a trophy; it earned him second seed in the Nationals at Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Hanley continued to display the wrestling finesse at the Nationals that had earned him a 24-0 mark. Behind 3-0, Hanley won his first bout 13-3. In his second contest, he pancaked his opponent twice to win 15-8. His quarterfinal bout stood at 5-5 at the end of regulation time, but Hanley was able to pull out a 4-2 advantage in the three minute overtime tiebreaker. Regrettably, though, he proceeded to lose his next three matches to finish sixth in the tournament with a 27-3 mark for the season.

Ed's wrestling career began in high school, where as a senior he was the team captain and the 107 pound Chicago Catholic League champion.

At the Institute, Hanley was on the varsity squad as a freshman. He finished that season 12-5, with a second place in the Greater Bostons. In his sophomore year, Hanley posted a 14-7-1 record at 118, in addition to winning the Greater Bostons

and placing fourth in the New England. Despite the Institute's refusal to pay his expenses, Hanley went to the Nationals that year. He borrowed a Triumph from a fraternity brother and drove all night to Oswego where he lost in the first round. Last year Hanley placed third in the New England.

After the intercollegiate season, Hanley was injured while practicing for an amateur tournament. On crutches, Hanley spent the next two months carousing. The night before the Sha-Na-Na concert, he had a cobra tattooed on his left arm, hence the nickname "the Cobra."

Hanley lives in Beta Theta Phi, a wrestling frat, which had four people on the team this year. A computer science major, Hanley finds no conflicts between wrestling and his course work. "I never let my studies interfere with my wrestling."

Although an accomplished wrestler, Hanley doesn't play many other sports. "As far as sports go, I only participate in wrestling and sex."

Hanley remained undefeated during, 18 regular season bouts.

## Rifle team takes 4 out of 7

The MIT Varsity Rifle team continued to shoot well over the past two weeks winning four of seven matches. The wins included a 1055-1021 dumping of Greater Boston League-leading Northeastern, dropping them to second place.

Two of the three MIT losses were very close contests in a hotly-fought New England Collegiate league tri-meet held recently. A good score of 1050 put in by Tech shooters lost a one-point heartbreaker to the Coast Guard Academy's 1051 in a race that was decided only by the last target. MIT's scoring was led by Alan Montgomery '77 with a 266, closely followed by Yolanta Geisler '76 at 263. Trailing them were freshman David Muller's 262 and Captain Jerry Dausman '76 at 257. Dartmouth captured the meet with a 1064 total.

A week later, Coast Guard ran over the Tech team by firing a fine 1083 to MIT's lowest score during second semester, 1037. Top shooters for MIT were Glen Graham '77 and Joe Sacco '75, shooting 261. Also scoring were Jesse Villagran '77, and Geisler.

In the GBRL, MIT refused to give up its winning streak over the past month by sweeping of the season's last three matches. March 1 saw another 1050 score by the Tech team easily defeat Harvard's 991 and Boston state's 918. The MIT scoring was

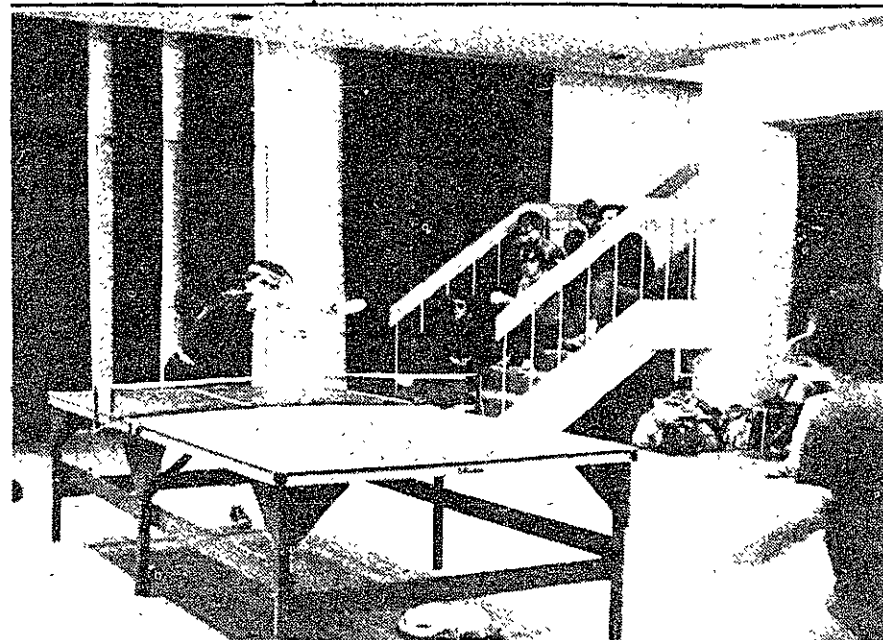
sparked by Villagran's outstanding 273.

In their last regular season match, MIT posted a solid victory of GBRL-leading Northeastern, 1055-1021. While NU put in a very disappointing performance, Tech's was highlighted by all four scorers shooting within one point of each other. Muller, Sacco, and Villagran all put in 264 scoring, followed by Graham at 263. MIT finished in third place in the GBRL, with a 7-3 record.

The MIT shooters continue to

fire even though their season is over. Several individuals took home trophies from a recent small-bore open tournament at Tabor Academy, and this weekend MIT will host the New England Collegiate International Sectional and the NECRL finals.

The team will also host the Massachusetts State Small-bore Championship, and a precision air-rifle tournament later this month. Profits from these two matches will be used to finance a team banquet at the end of the year.



Chuck Chan G returns a shot for MIT's club table tennis team in its season opener against Harvard. In the matches played February 23, MIT's 'A' team downed Harvard 5-1 after the 'B' squad had lost to the Crimson 5-3. The competition throughout the season should be interesting as MIT is playing in a conference consisting of the always tough Ivy League schools. This Saturday MIT hosts Brown in an encounter scheduled for 11am in the T-Club lounge.

March 1, 1974

## COOP NOMINATIONS

In accordance with Article VI, Section 1, of the By-Laws of the Harvard Cooperative Society, as amended, the Stockholders of the Society have nominated the following individuals for election as Student Directors and Officer-Alumni Directors of the Society at the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in September, 1974.

**IMPORTANT** — Members seeking nomination by petition are urged to obtain a sample form of petition and a more detailed statement of the requirements governing petitions from the cashier in any Coop store.

### STUDENT DIRECTORS

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### PROCEDURE FOR MAKING ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS FOR STUDENT DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Article VI, Section 2, of the Society's By-Laws, as amended, additional nominations for student directors may be made by petition signed by at least one hundred student members and filed with the Clerk (by leaving the petition at the General Manager's office in the Harvard Square Store) not later than 5 p.m., March 25, 1974. A signature will be invalid unless the student designates his membership number and school and he is currently enrolled as a degree candidate in that school.

IF A STUDENT MEMBER SIGNS MORE THAN ONE PETITION, HIS SIGNATURE ON EACH PETITION WILL BE DISREGARDED.

### PROCEDURE FOR MAKING ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICER-ALUMNI DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Article VI, Section 4, of the Society's By-Laws, as amended, additional nominations for officer-alumni directors may be made by petition signed by at least one hundred non-student members and filed with the Clerk (by leaving the petition at the General Manager's office in the Harvard Square Store) not later than 5 p.m., March 25, 1974. A signature will be invalid unless the non-student member designates his membership number, the school which is the basis for his membership eligibility, and his current relationship with that school (i.e., officer, alumnus, or employee). No current degree candidate of Harvard, Radcliffe, MIT or ETS may sign. IF A NON-STUDENT MEMBER SIGNS MORE THAN ONE PETITION, HIS SIGNATURE ON EACH PETITION WILL BE DISREGARDED.

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## Sports

### Squash season : 3-12 log, ninth place in Nationals

By John Kowaleski

Playing what is traditionally one of the roughest schedules of any MIT varsity sport, the Varsity Squash team ended its 1973-74 season with a disappointing 3-12 record.

The season ended on a somewhat hopeful note, though, with the team placing ninth at the National Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Association tournament at the University of Pennsylvania last weekend, up from 22nd last year.

The Engineers began the season with an encouraging 1-2 start, but floundered during the rest of the year, picking up only two additional victories.

The first and last wins were over Wesleyan, 6-3 and 9-0 respectively, showing the improvement of the team over the season. The other win was against Stonybrook at Amherst.

Instrumental in these victories were Captain Bruce Rhodes '74, the team's number one man, Masood Ahmed '75; and third-ranked William Young '74, this year's MVP. Playing number one early in the season, Rhodes' powerful shots produced a record of 3-4 against some of the top players in New England.

More consistent, however, were Ahmed with his agility and good racquet sense, and Young with his powerful volley. Both players compiled a 9-6 record on the year. Sophomore Dave Cheng also showed talent in his first year on the varsity, playing number , and finishing with a record of 8-7.

Other squad members were Gerard Lum '74, Kevin Struhl '74, Steve Nuding '74, Andrij Neezwid '75, Paul Menig '76 and Che Mu Tang '74.

#### The Nationals

Although squash has traditionally been dominated by a relatively few Ivy League and East Coast schools such as Harvard, Penn, Yale, Navy, Army, and Princeton, MIT's chances at the Nationals seemed good. Participation in squash has been growing rapidly, and there were six representatives from each of 26 schools at the tournament, including teams from Mexico and Canada.

Rhodes, the number two man, lost a tough five-game match in the first round of A-division play, but made it to the quarterfinals in consolation play.

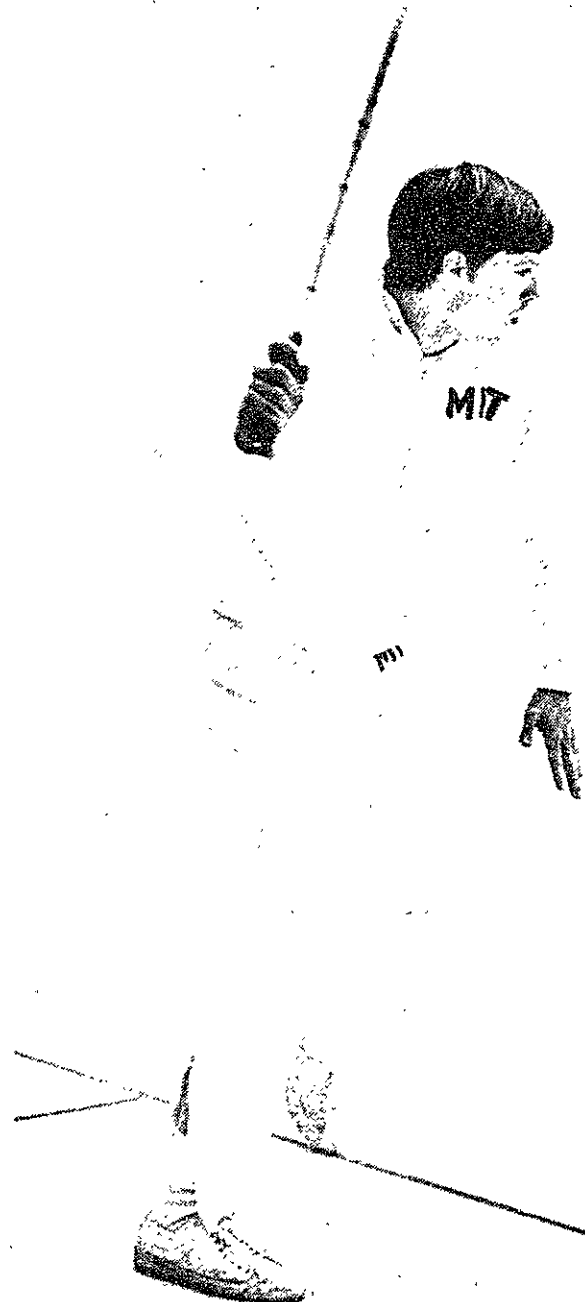
Our top man, Ahmed, was stopped just short of the quarterfinals by the third seeded player, Ian Shaw. A win for Ahmed could have earned him a national ranking.

The B division was more disappointing as Young dropped his first match to Chris Baldwin of Dartmouth. Young, however, rebounded to win the B-division consolation tournament, playing with great authority in the finals to beat a very tough Amherst opponent, Jon Bates, 3-0.

In C division, Lum dropped his first round match and lost in the consolation quarterfinals to the eventual winner.

#### The Future

The MIT squash team is looking to finish the rebuilding necessitated by the graduation of five of the top six players. Leading next year's team will be Ahmed as captain, along with Neezwid. In addition, there is good talent in the Class of '76 with Cheng, Mehing, Phil Yang and Shin Yoshida, as well as freshmen Frank Fuller and Jim Datesh. Coach Crooker and the team see these players as providing the foundation for a stronger season next year.



MIT's number 3 squash player, William Young '74, is shown as he prepares to return a shot en route to a win in the B-division consolation tournament at the Nationals held last weekend at Penn.

## Gymnasts perform well in New Englands

By Paul J. Bayer

The MIT men's gymnastics team finished its season last Saturday with a good performance in the New England Championships.

In taking fourth place the team avenged a dual meet loss to New Hampshire and narrowly missed doing the same to Dartmouth. While they lost to Dartmouth earlier by twelve points, Saturday they came within .8 of taking away third place.

Besides the team championship, the New Englands is a meet for individual championships. MIT placed five men in the finals (i.e., the top eight). These included four of the six seniors on the team. Bob Barrett '74 finished off his career with a sixth place on floor exercise. Throughout the last three meets he has been hampered by a bad foot injury, but Saturday he performed two of his best routines of the year scoring 7.5 in the

prelims and 7.85 in the finals.

Jarvis Middleton '74 on rings also took sixth. His two scores of 8.0 gave him a record of nine out of ten scores in the eights this year. Middleton will be going to the Division II national championships in Springfield at the end of this month.

Netting identical scores on Saturday, Andy Rubel '74 took seventh on parallel bars. Some lucky misses on the part of several Springfield gymnasts put Rubel in fifth place going into the finals. But the luck did not continue as he was passed despite a good routine.

The fourth senior finalist was co-captain John Austin. He took seventh on high bar with scores of 7.4 and 7.75. Scott Foster '75 followed him in eighth place. Of the other two seniors, Larry Bell was hurt and did not compete, and Neil Davies had a hand grip break at the beginning of his

high bar set, causing a lower than average score.

In the all-around competition Austin took seventh and freshman David Lu took eighth.

As a whole it was a satisfying end to the season. The score of 122.3 was the best effort since Bell's injury. More than anything else, this meet should be remembered as the last meet for the six seniors. Ever since they competed in the first meet their freshman year they have made up well over half the team in terms of points scored. Up until his injury this year Bell had always been the highest scorer; this year Austin took over that spot. Barrett, Middleton, Rubel, and Davies have been the top men on floor exercise, rings, parallel bars, and high bar respectively. This group is really going to be missed.

## Foul Shots

### Basketball Squad Scrimmage Celtics In Warm-up Game

Playing a top-notch brand of ball, Tech's basketball team scrimmaged the Boston Celtics Wednesday morning in a pre-playoff warmup for the Celtics before they enter the Basketball Association of America finals on Sunday.

The Beavers' excellent game led Coach Honey Russell of the Celtics to remark that M.I.T. gave his team a "better scrimmage than Harvard did." Tech's Jack Corrie and Bob Deutsch held Sol Marashian, fastest man on the pro team, to only a few goals, while Lou Morton ably guarded big Ed Sadowski, the six-foot, seven-inch and 230-pound Celtic center.

Another good performance was turned in by Jim Inman, who paced the Tech freshmen team this winter. Assistant Coach Ted Heuchling, who played for the Whirlwinds of the Junior Celtic circuit a year ago, also entered into the scrimmage.

By Dan Gantt

No, I would never have believed it either. There it was, though, plain as day on page three of the March 26, 1948, "The Tech."

The entire concept of the Boston Celtics bothering to scrimmage MIT seems atrociously absurd. Not even a team of college all-stars could stay with the likes of Cowens, Jo Jo White, and Havlicek.

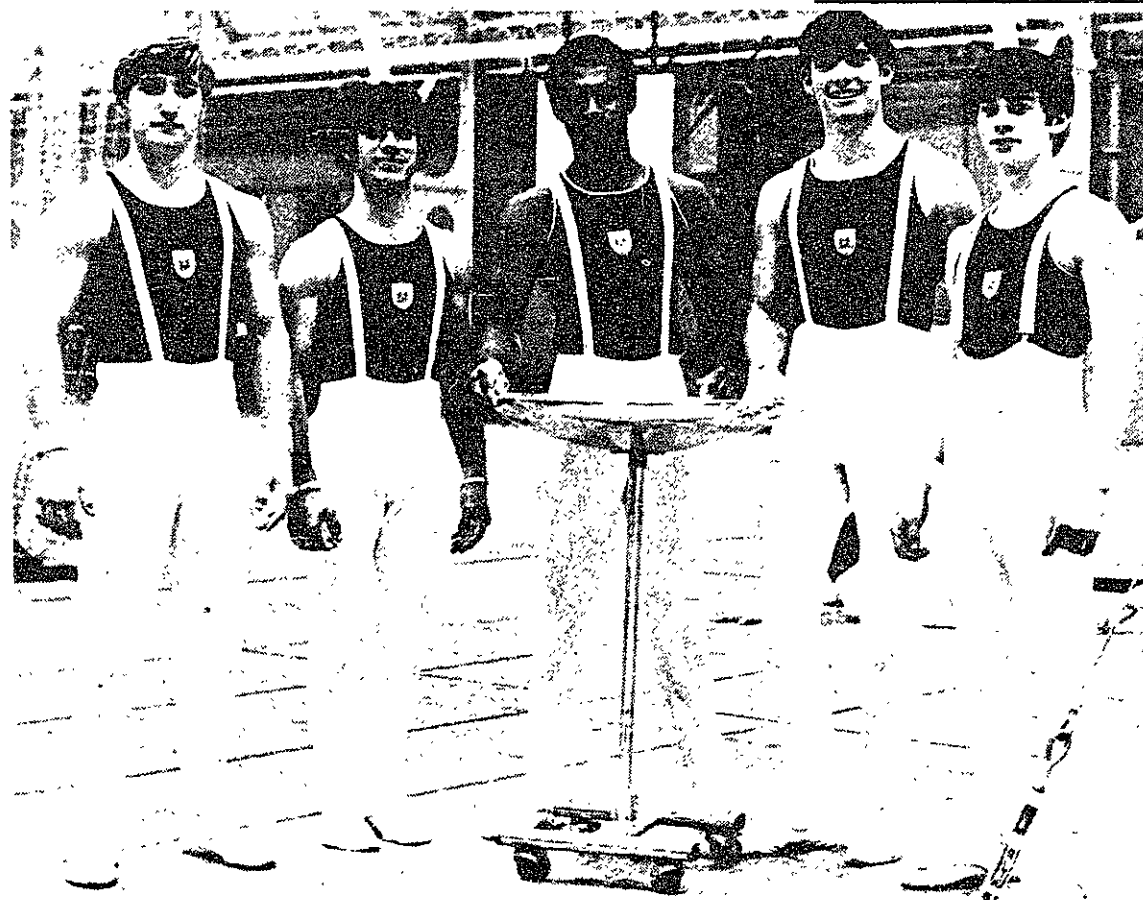
Poor MIT would fare worse than General Custer.

Yet the fact remains that at some juncture in history not so long ago even lowly MIT could have put up a good fight against the Celtics.

Professional basketball then was but a child in only its second year of existence. Although the Celtics made the playoffs that season with a losing record, they were eliminated only three games after their tussle with the Beavers. "Big Ed Sadowski" was the star of the team, second in the league in shooting percentage (while making only 32% of his shots) and fifth in assists with 1.6 per game, a paltry total these days.

The major difference between then and now, though, is not the amount of scoring or the heights of the players. It's the degree of professionalism in the sport.

This professionalism has created a well-defined structure to basketball for the athlete. If he's exceptionally good, he knows he'll end up in the pros. If he's better than average, he can always get a college scholarship. And if he's an aspiring engineer... MIT will probably never again play the Celtics.



MIT seniors (from left) Larry Bell, Andy Rubel, Jarvis Middleton, Neil Davies and Bob Barrett closed out their gymnastics careers last Saturday in the New Englands.